The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,935 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	923	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	650	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4195	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	3720	500	R. Hazelwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SUEZ	3119	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	6th May,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CASTRAY	2263	500	R. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4703	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Suez; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

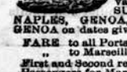
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3930	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
MORETTA	3930	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILA	5,000 800	30th April	18th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about 1887.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Morsa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morsa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons. On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. SIRSA	2610	About 29th April, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

January 13, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MALACCA" will sail as above on 15th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED
HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,905 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, March 3, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	28 0
,, 2	,, 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ ,,	35 0
,, 3	,, 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½ ,,	46 0
,, 4	,, 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ ,,	55 0
,, 5	,, 19		13 by 7 by 5½ ,,	77 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	65 0
,, 7	,, 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ ,,	82 0
,, 8	,, 20		10½ by 9 by 6½ ,,	84 0
,, 9	,, 28		12½ by 8½ by 6½ ,,	100 0
,, 10	,, 14		9½ by 8½ by 5½ ,,	54 0
,, 11	,, 19		12½ by 8 by 5½ ,,	82 0
,, 12	,, 21		12 by 8 by 6½ ,,	86 0
,, 13	,, 23		9 by 7½ by 11 ,,	105 0
,, 14	,, 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 ,,	125 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	120 0
,, 16	,, 84		18½ by 10 by 11 ,,	90 0
,, 17	,, 28		12½ by 8 by 9½ ,,	74 0
,, 18	,, 21		13 by 10 by 9 ,,	70 0
,, 19	,, 9		12½ by 9½ by 7 ,,	53 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 21-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB, Antiseptic and Disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a Safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 2 annual Subscription Rs. 3. Postage free.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD, London.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9 8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9 8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	,,	9 8
Light Brown Round Crown	,,	9 8
New Fawn do.	,,	9 8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9 8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	,,	14 8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	,,	16 8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	,,	28 0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NOW READY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., White hall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Rs. Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size 85
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
3. Silver Crystal-faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PERAMBULATORS.

Superior, Suitable for India. PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	from 5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Elder Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	English Feather Pillows	9 8
Do. do. Collars	,, 4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8 8
Best Oxford do.	,, 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 8	China Grass Slippers	from Re. 1-0 to 1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	2 8
Dressing Gowns	11 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	White Canvas Shoes	2 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 12
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 6 8	Champagne or Soda-water Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 15 8	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 2
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30 0	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per doz. 12 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 30 0	Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Sponges	from 1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Hag Straps	1 8
Kid Glove Lined	4 8	Leather Purses	2 0
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Sovereign Boxes	from Rs. 3-8 to 4 8
Travelling Caps	4 0	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 6 8	Nail Brushes	1 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz. 0 12	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz. 12 0	Hair Brushes	4 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz. 1 8	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 30 0	Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to 2 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	from 10 8
Railway Portmanteaux	13 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
Solled Linen Bags	5 0	Waterproof Coats	9 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	30 0	Air Pillows	6 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13 8	Air Cushions	6 0
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from 25 0		
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 30 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 50 0		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Re 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JERJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thorough practica English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A GOOD-LOOKING and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 8 years, 14·3, an excellent brougham or dogcart horse. Rs. 300.

A well bred black Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15·2 high, very fast and stylish in harness, quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

A nutmeg grey Persian Horse, up to great weight, a good saddle horse, 5 years, 14·3. Price Rs. 250.

A handsome Bay Arab Pony, good trapper, Rs. 300.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 15 hands, 7 and 8 years, well bred, good workers and in regular use. Price Rs. 1,100. To be seen by appointment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th & 10th Mar. 1887

Owing to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with Europeans and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volunteers only are requested to notify this at time of making their Entries.

PART PROGRAMME.

ASSAULTS-AT-ARMS (DISMOUNTED).

No.		No.	
15.	Fencing.	1B.	Bayonet vs. Sword (dismounted).
1C.	Single Stick (dismounted).	3A.	Bayonet vs. Sword (mounted).
2A.	Single Stick (dismounted) vs Single Stick (mounted).	5A.	Bayonet vs. Lance.
17.	Bayonet vs. Bayonet.	7A.	Sword (dismounted) vs. Lance.
		8A.	Best Man at Arms.

Entrance fees for the above.
Europeans 8 annas for each event.
Natives 4 annas for each event.

Entries may be arranged through :—

MAJOR E. S. LUARD, B.B. & C. I. Railway Vo's., Parel
CAPT. H. HODGKINSON, Adjt. B. V. Rifles, Hd-Qrs.
CAPT. B PHILLIPS, Poona Vol. Rifles, Poona.
CAPT. C. R. HAWKINS, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, Parel.
COLR.-SERGT. N. DEVLIN, B. V. Rifles, Fort.
HON. SEC., Vol. Jubilee Tournament, 47, Medows Street, Fort.

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday, the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases Entries will be permitted on the ground—but at double rates.

HON. SECY. VOL. JUBILEE TOURNAMENT,
47, Medows Street, Fort.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th & 10th Mar. 1887

NOTICE FOR THE PUBLIC.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SEATS will be available in the "DURBAR TENT" at Rs. 3 per seat per day. These seats will be alloted to the public in the order in which they may be applied for.

Tents will also be provided, admission to which may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per day.

And chairs will be placed round the course, the charge for which will be 8 Annas each per day.

Tickets may be obtained, from

The Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangement, Govt. Central Press, Fort, Bombay; and also on the Ground.

W. GEORGE, Col. Sergt, B. V. Rifles,
Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangements,
Govt. Central Press, Fort.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
For Hon. Sec.

4th March 1887.

SPORTING.

ARCHER & CO.

GENTLEMEN are requested to PAY and RECEIVE on the Race-course SATURDAY IMMEDIATELY after the last race, as we must leave SATURDAY NIGHT for the Umballa Meeting.

GEYER & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on FRIDAY the 25th February last it was decided to make a further call of Rs. 10 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ltd., on or before the 15th inst., after which date Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H A GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rupees (30) Thirty per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 31st December 1886 and will be payable on and after TUESDAY the 15th March 1887 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 4th March 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 8th to TUESDAY the 15th instant (both days inclusive.)

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of DAYABHAI KULLIANJI and DEWJI PETRAJ carrying on business under the Firm of DAYABHAI KULLIANJI and Company, Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHIMJI PUNJA, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of March, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel and show cause, if any, he has why the order made in this matter on the second day of February instant (whereby it was ordered under section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, and that they the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said second day of February file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed) should not be revoked or set aside, and why a proceedings taken at or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this 23rd day of February 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, the 1st day of March 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS.
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1887.
ALADDIN.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

ALFRED THEATRE,

BOREE BUNDER,
THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC,
THIS FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH.
GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE.
(Under distinguished patronage)
and LAST TIME of the present MONSTER PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SMILING BEGINS AT 9.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

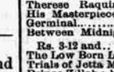
NOTICE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY,
The latest London Paris sensation,
THE VANISHING LADY.
The instantaneous disappearance of a lady in full view of the Audience.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th



ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "RAFFAELE RUBATTINO," Captain G. Merello, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 3rd instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Mar. 3rd, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMODUR VINAYAK and GOKUBAI, widow of VITHAL ANANT, have contracted with MOOLJA NARAIN CHUNDRA POY to sell to him the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim in and to the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or legacy or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Jumbhulwadi Street in the Sub District of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Damodhur Vinayak and the said Gokubai and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 471, New No 2459, Old survey No 17-1191 and New Survey No 10 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos 1762 and 1770 and Street Nos 17 and 1 respectively containing by admeasurement 24,630 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the premises of Ghanushaam Nilkunt Nadkurni, on the West by the premises of Karoba Nanapa Bhandari, on the South partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the premises of the said Ghanushaam Nilkunt Nadkurni, and on the North by the said Jumbhulwadi Street.

KHUNDERAO MOROJI.
Purchaser's Attorney.

VIZETELLY'S CELEBRATED PUBLICATIONS.

GABORIAU'S AND DU BOISGOBEY'S NOVELS.

PRICE ANNAS 10 PER VOL.

In the Serpent's Coils	Convict Colonel
Day of Reckoning, 2 vols	In Peril of His Life
Bertha's Secret	Lerouge Case
Who Died Last?	Lecoq, The Detective, 2 vols
Jailor's Pretty Wife	Gilded Clique
Angel of the Chimes	Other People's Money.
Madame Fraud	Lecoq in Paris, 2 vols
Crime of the Opera House, 2 vols	Dossier, No. 113
Fight for a Fortune	Mystery of Orcival
Golden Pig, 2 vols	Count's Millions, 2 vols
Thumb Stroke	Little Old Man of Batignolles
Corsi Pia, 2 vols	Intrigues of a Poisoner
Pretty Babiole	Old Age, The Lecocq, The Detective, 2 vols
His Great Revenge, 2 vols	Seventh Round
Phantom Keg	Thieving Fingers
A Railway Tragedy	

NOVELS AT RS. 1-12 EACH BY ZOLA AND OTHERS.

Germinal	Rush for the Spoil
The Assommoir	Salambo
Therese Raquin	Nana's Daughter
Woman of Fire	Odette's Marriage
Nana	

NOVELS AT ANNAS 6 EACH.

Shabby Genteel Story	Cecile's Fortune by Du Boisgobey
Steel Necklace; by Du Boisgobey	Detective's Eye
Three Cornered Hat	Great Hoggarty Diamond
Black Cross Mystery	Young Widows; by G. Murray.
Strange Phantasy	
Captain Spitfire	

CLOTH EDITIONS.

Ladies' Paradise; by Zola. Illustrated	Rs. 3 12
A Love Episode " "	3 12
Piping Hot " "	Rs. 4-12 and 3 12
The Assommoir " "	Rs. 4-12 and 3 12
Nana " "	3 12
Rush for the Spoil " "	3 12
How Jolly Life is " "	3 12
Fortune of the Rougons " "	3 12
Abbe Mouret's Transgression " "	3 12
Therese Raquin " "	3 12
His Masterpiece " "	3 12
Germinal " "	3 12
Between Midnight and Dawn; by J. L. Cassilis	Rs. 3-12 and 2 4
The Low Born Lovers; by Churbuliez	1 0
Trials of Jotta Maubach; by V Cherbuliez	3 12
Prince Zilliah; by Jules Claretie	3 12
Numa Roumestan; by Alphonse Daudet	2 4
The Forked Tongue; by Re. La Delavilland	Rs. 3-12 and 2 4
Crime and Punishment; by F. Dostoieffsky	3 12
Injury and Insult; by F. Dostoieffsky	2 4
Roland; or Expiation of a Sin; by Ary Ecilaw	2 4
Salambo; by Gustave Flaubert	3 12
Madame Bovary; by Flaubert	3 12
The Dove's Nest and other Tales; by Joseph Hatton	2 4
The Corsairs, or Love and Lucre; by John Hill	2 4
The Threatening Eye; by E. F. Knight	2 4
A Hero of our Time; by M. De Lermontoff	2 4
In the Change of Years; by Felix Lovelace	3 4
Caroline Bauer and the Cabbages; by Charles Nisbet	3 4
Countess Sarah; by Georges Ohnet	2 4
The Ironmaster, or Love and Pride; by Georges Ohnet, Rs. 2-4; Illustrated	3 12
Prince Serge Panine; by Georges Ohnet	1 8
Disenchantment; by F. Mabel Robinson	3 12
Mr. Butler's Ward; by F. Mabel Robinson	3 12
Anna Karenina; by Count Tolstoi	3 12
Story of a Diamond Necklace; by H. Vizetelly	3 12
War and Peace; Count Tolstoi	3 4
Before Tilsit	3 4
The Invasion	3 4
The French at Moscow	3 4
His Child Friend	2 4
America Revisited; by G. A. Sala, Illustrated	7 8
Under the Sun do do	4 12
A Journey due South do do	8 0
Paris herself Again	2 4
Dutch Pictures and Pictures done with a Quill; by G. A. Sala, Illustrated	6 12
Imprisoned in a Spanish Convent; by E. C. J. Mar. ray	6 12
Side Lights on English Society; by Grenville Murray; illustrated	4 12
People I have Met; by Grenville Murray; illustrated	6 12
Under the Lens; Social Photographs; by Grenville Murray; illustrated 2 Vols	9 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.
[3] To declare a Dividend.
[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1885.
[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive Tenders up to 5th instant, for CARTING of PRODUCE from 1st April 1887 to 30th June 1888.

From G.I.P.Railway Co.	Wares Bunder station to Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns at Wares Bunder. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Hyan Market Godowns. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Prince's Dock. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.	to Carnac Bunder. Rate per ton of 20 cwts.

On acceptance of Tender a regular stamped Contract will be drawn out and a Security will have to be given either in Cash or Government Paper for the due carrying out of the Contract.

Tenders can be made for Part or for the Whole Contract.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Office.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PLUSH ALBUMS! A choice Assortment just to hand; also Plush Photo Frames, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME and TRY OUR Malta CIGARETTES "La Valette" at Re 1 per 100. No. 3, Military Square.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET for the Hot Season, a beautifully situated Bungalow, EAGLE'S NEST. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED a QUALIFIED PERSON to fill in office of a Moonsiff in a Native State on a Railway Line. Knowledge of Guzerati indispensable. Graduate preferred. Salary Rs. 150 to commence with. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—By a Lady going to England from Bombay on 26th March, a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of an infant. Must be a good sailor. Address, with certificates and references, Mrs. ANDERSON BROWN, Beawar, Rajputana.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have such an increasing demand that they are now compelled to keep 30 Branches and 20 Agencies in all the principal parts of India and Ceylon. For particulars, please apply at the Head Office 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 6; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms, large and airy, for Officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Reduced Rates for Monthly Residents. Bar and Billiard under Mrs. GRAND.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soundy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

TO BE LET APPARTMENTS, "Mahaluxmee Building," opposite Mahaluxmee Station, open on all sides, suitable for a European Family. Five minutes' walk from Victoria Garden and Tramway. Apply to JAINARAYEN SITARAM.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1874, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neumann's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

DAILY GOVERNESS, a young English widow educated at Miss Prescott's School, accustomed to the charge of children, with ten pars excellent character, is open to an Engagement. Address "M," Bombay Gazette" Office. Reference permitted to Mr. Justice Hart.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palanpush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

No. 0	Fitted for three	Rs.	28 0
No. 1	" two	"	20 0
No. 2	" two	"	18 0
No. 3	" one	"	12 0

"THE SHIKARI."
FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.
22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

27 in. long...	...	...	...Rs. 24 each
30 "	...	...	... " 27 "
33 "	...	...	... " 30 "

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.
With Several Handles, Strong and Serviceable.

42in. by 30in by 15in. Rs. 15	30in. by 24in. by 12in. Rs. 10
36 " by 27 " by 14 " " 12	27 " by 21 " by 12 " " 8

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.
27 in. by 19 in.
Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14 each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND.
Grained Oak, similar to above.
The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.
Rs. 13 each.

SPONGES.
Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Under Instructions from the Receiver in suit No. 317 of 1882, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the concerned, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, next to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, Port Trust, a consignment of agricultural machinery, &c., of different makers consisting of colonial adze and garden pumps, ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, seed drilling machines, winnowing machines, Lawn mowers, chaff cutters, leather sewing machines, fruit gatherers, sledge scissors, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 4, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room.—

1 case Edward's XL dry plates
1 case eagle stop gauze pencils
4 cases banknote size handmade paper
3 cases gauze, brocaded
3 cases gold threads
1 case magenta color
A collection of scrap albums, toys, and sundry articles
2 casks of disinfectant
12 cases bitter
1 case ess of vinegar

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 4, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G I P Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder, On THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,
A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 " strong (nearly new) victoria.
1 " second-hand office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong Madras built four-seated open carriage, in very good order.
1 " strong grey Arab horse.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machine Depot, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of table lamps, albums, dinner and desert sets, fancy flower vases, also teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of bentwood chairs, dining tables, glass door cupboard, sofas, almyras, first rate cheoprahs, pier glasses in gilt frame, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Tardeo known as "Chikulwadi."

Under Instructions from the mortgagees under the power of sale given to them in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of November 1886, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Tardeo Road in that locality known as Chikulwadi in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,556 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 332 to 334, new survey No. 13610, old survey No. 653 new survey No. 7313 and 7320 registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2713 and street No. —— and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Wasudeo Ramchander, on or towards the South partly by a public passage and partly towards the East partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Jairam Hurree, and on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhar Bhikjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS, BENDUCK LOGS AND DEALWOOD BOARDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Masagon, Darockhana, about 5 tons 1st class teak boards and at Tank Bunder, by order of the receiver appointed by the High Court, in suit No. 409 of 1884.

22 Benduck lors about 60 candies.
4 tons teak scantlings, 6 by 3 and 8 by 3 and by order of the said receiver and on account and at the risk of Khanbhai Ebramji—
9 teak squares, about 2 tons.
On another account—
About 7 tons dealwood boards.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property known as the Lodge Dispensary of the stock in trade, good will, &c., of Messrs. Utting and Co.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General, the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. C. E. Utting, to sell by Public Auction at Mhow, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant,

The valuable landed property known as the London Dispensary, consisting of bungalow, godown and stable, situate in the cantonment of Mhow, and bounded as follows :—

1. The bungalow which is registered under No. 117, is bounded on the north by the stables hereinafter thirdly described, on the south by the godown hereinafter secondly described, on the east by the public road and on the west by the drain adjoining the Court House gardens.

2. The godown is bounded on the north by the compound of the bungalow No. 117, hereinbefore firstly described, on the south by the public road leading to the CourtHouse, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the drains adjoining the Court House gardens.

3. The stable is bounded on the north by the public road, on the south by the compound of the bungalow hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by the public road, and on the west by the drain adjoining the Court House gardens.

The whole of the stock in trade, consisting of patent and other medicines, wines, soda water machine and good will of the firm of Messrs. Utting and Co.

The personal effects of the late Mr. Utting consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel and gardens.

The household furniture and personal effects will be sold at 2 p. m. and the bungalow, godown, stock-in-trade and good will be sold in one lot, and the stable in another at at 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. OTTO, Esq. The same comprises glassware, desert and tea services, plated cruet stand, biscuit box, breakfast cruet, tea and coffee pots, spoons and forks, cheffonier, cutlery and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room dining, writing pier, dressing and wash hand tables, sofa couches, drawing rooms, easy and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, whatnot, iron bedstead, wardrobe, hatstand, cupboard, dressing glasses, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, 3 lights hanging lamp, table lamps, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

KAISAR HOSPITAL YUNANI, NUL-BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

ENDOWED by HAKIM MOHAMMAD BAKIR YUNANI for CHARITY and established in the JUBILEE YEAR (1887) of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and during the time of H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, and H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Here the religious feelings of all nations will be duly respected and the medicines administered are such as will benefit and cure the patient, and are in no way injurious.

HAKIM MOHAMMAD BAKIR YUNANI.
Chinchpogli, Parel Road, Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and THE WARDHA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Wardha Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Wister and Burder (the Liquidators' Solicitors) situate at No. 35, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4 o'clock in the noon, on FRIDAY the 4th day of March 1887, for the purpose of considering an account of the Liquidators, showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up of the affairs of the Company has been conducted since the date of the Liquidation.

The Balance Sheet can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 16, Marine Street, Fort, at any time between the hours of 12 and 4 daily.

NANABHAI RUSTOMJEE RANINA,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALLA.
Bombay, 1st February 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $3,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... 620 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—58, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail.
Autumn Meeting, Western India Turf Club, 8-30 a.m.
Departure of Duke and Duchess of Manchester.
Band, R. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Band, R. F. R., Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Annual General Meeting, Volunteer Club, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Co., 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Nerissa (s), from Calcutta; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Teddington (s), for Galle; Calder (s), and Clan Graham (s), Marseilles; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Simla (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Victoria (s), Liverpool; and Poseidon (s), Trieste, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Cathay, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 1 p.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—The band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the month of February was 205, and the admissions 1,514. The prevailing diseases were fever and diseases of the lungs and air-passages.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bishop Ninde will deliver an address at the Apollo Bunder Rooms this evening at half-past eight o'clock. All are invited to attend, including ladies, and admission will be free.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, a serious carriage accident happened in Nepean Sea Road. A horse belonging to Mr. Joomakhoy Laljee broke loose and dashed against Mr. Duxbury's carriage, which was considerably damaged, after which he came in collision with Dr. Weir's brougham, the hind wheels of which were completely smashed. Finally the horse struck against a wall, and was killed.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL FOR PARSEE FEMALES.—The lying-in hospital for Parsee females, for which, thanks to the exertions of Dr. Tehmooljee B. Nariman and others, a sum of about Rs. 12,000 has already been subscribed, is likely to be opened in a short time. The house of Mr. Ardaseer Bolton, situated opposite the Matunga Lines station, has been rented for the purpose, and is now being furnished.

THE STUDENTS' MAGAZINE.—This is a well got-up magazine of educational journal, to be published about the end of every month. It is neatly printed at the Education Society's Press, and sold at the low rate of four annas a copy. From the first number, now before us, the magazine is likely to supply a need of young students, and promises from the variety of its contents to be a pleasant companion to them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the E. Y. Regiment at the Yacht Club, this evening, at half-past five:—

Overture	French Comedy — Kela Bela.
Danse	de Czechs — Winterborttom.
Reminiscences	Offenbach — Bucalossi.
Valse	Night and Morn — Beuntseau.
Selection	Robert Bruce — Kottaun.
Gavotte	Le Bijou — Leitenr.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. Rifles at the Gymkhana, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Overture	La Fort du Diable — Auber.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill — Liddle.
Finale (2nd act)	Vittore Pisany — Peré.
Quadrille	New Promenade — Coote.
Galop	Carillon — Leitenr.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Barwaji Keraji, late forest guard in the Akrani Range of the West Khandesh Forest Division, having been convicted under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Balkrishna Tukko, watandar kulkarni of mauze Nuggankatti in the Murgod Mahal of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A WHITE MONKEY.—The enterprising Waterbury Watch Company have purchased at Madras a white monkey, which is believed to be the only one in existence, for exhibition in England and America. The animal is certainly unique of its kind. It is very tame, and has an expression of face quite human in its character. It was caught in Ceylon. It was exhibited at the recent fair in Madras, and was thought to have perished in the calamitous fire. But three days after the fair it was brought to its then owner quite uninjured. It would seem that instinct is in case of a fire of this kind a better commodity than the partial reason possessed by human beings. When the monkey has made the grand tour it is the intention of the company to secure for it a good home in the London "Zoo," where it will doubtless be admired by the thousands of boys and girls who never seem tired of a visit to the monkey houses. This remarkable animal is on exhibition at Messrs. Soundy and Company's.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA IN CEYLON.—The P. and O. steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, hove in sight on Feb. 23, about 6 a.m., with the Gaekwar of Baroda on board. As soon as the steamer was inside the harbour the Brigade, Major, Mr. F. R. Saunders, and Captain Christopher, the Governor's A.D.C., went off in the Governor's barge to meet our visitor and conduct him ashore. On arriving on board the Peshawur they were introduced to the Gaekwar, Capt. Christopher, we believe, having, curiously enough, assisted some years ago at the ceremonial of his installation at Baroda. After a brief interval his Highness the Gaekwar came a shore in the Governor's barge. On landing he was received by a salute from the guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file of the 2nd Highlanders under the command of Capt. Blackburn, with Lieut. Gore carrying the Regimental colors, as well as a salute of 21 guns from the batteries. His Highness shook hands with Captain Blackburn, and then proceeded to a carriage which had been prepared for him and his suite by Mr. Link, of Mount Lavinia Hotel. Arrangements had been made for the conveyance of the Gaekwar to the Mount by rail, the state carriage being in readiness to affix to any of the trains, but he preferred to make the journey in company with his whilom tutor, Mr. Elliott, by carriage. He drove down to the road at about 8 o'clock, and hopes to be in Ceylon some little time.—*Ceylon Times.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH.

THE lotteries for the above Races will be held at the Gymkhana at 5 o'clock this evening

Owners must send in their acceptances to the honorary secretary at the Gymkhana by 1 p.m. The following are the weights for the Horse Handicap:—

Toocan	11 stones.
Billington	11 ,,
Ascot	10-7lbs.
Admiral	9-10 ,,
Deception	9-10 ,,
Black and Blue	9-7 ,,
Crown Prince	9-4 ,,
Ishmael	8-7 ,,

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

5.30 p.m.—Mission Service by the Rev. Edward S. Hall. Subject.—The Christian in the world.

Holloway's Pills.—Epidemic Diseases.—The alarming increase of English cholera and diarrhœa should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing power, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the danger of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.

A NOVEL SUIT FOR INSTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

AT the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Dadajee Bhikajee against his wife Rukhmabai, was called on before Mr. Justice Farran. The plaintiff's claim was for institution or restitution of conjugal rights to him from the defendant, and that the defendant may be restrained by injunction from continuing to live in the house of Dr. Sakharam Arjoon, and may be ordered to take up her residence with the plaintiff. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, for the defendant.

A suit similar to the present one was, it will be remembered, heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey, who, on the 21st September, 1886, passed judgment in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed from the decision, submitting that Mr. Justice Pinhey erred in holding that plaintiff could not maintain this suit, because the marriage between him and the defendant had not been consummated; that he ought to have held that the marriage was complete according to Hindu Law; and that he erred in permitting his judgment to be influenced by considerations of social expediency rather than by the law applicable to the case. The appeal was heard on the 12th and 18th March 1886, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, who reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Pinhey, ordering the suit to be remanded to the Lower Court, and further heard on the merits. The costs of the appeal were to await the result of the re-trial.

The re-trial therefore came on yesterday before Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Pinhey having meanwhile retired from the Bench of the High Court.

Mr. Vicajee opened the pleadings in the case. The plaint, which was declared in April 1884, stated that the plaintiff was married to the defendant about ten years ago. Plaintiff was then of the age of nineteen years, and defendant was of the age of thirteen years, and the marriage was solemnized according to an approved form. After the marriage defendant continued to live with Dr. Sakharam Arjoon, her stepfather (since deceased), visiting during the first year after her marriage the house wherein the plaintiff resided. Since that period she had not visited plaintiff's house, but he had been a constant visitor at the house of Dr. Sakharam. The marriage had not been consummated, though the defendant had long since attained to puberty. Dr. Sakharam was averse to an early consummation. The plaintiff was desirous that the defendant should come and live with him as his wife. Difficulties in the way of her doing so were made by Dr. Sakharam on the 19th March 1884, when requested to send the defendant to the plaintiff's house. Dr. Sakharam sent a reply on the 22nd March that he was willing that the plaintiff should take her to his house, and further stated that her stay at his house had been by the consent of the relations on both sides, because of the unfortunate circumstances of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was entirely ignorant as to what circumstances were referred to in the letter, and he knew no reason why the defendant should not come and live with him. On the 24th March, the plaintiff sent his uncle Narayan Dhurmajee and his elder brother, in company with Gunpatrao Baojee, to bring the defendant to the house in which he resided, but the defendant refused to accompany them saying that the plaintiff was not in a position to provide her with a suitable house and maintenance. The plaintiff, therefore, caused his solicitors to write to the defendant a letter, dated the 25th March, 1884, requesting her to join him forthwith, the plaintiff undertaking to give her suitable maintenance and lodging according to his rank and position. The defendant caused a reply to be sent to that letter, stating that the plaintiff was in such a state of health, that the defendant could not safely live with him, and in effect refusing to live with the plaintiff on the ground that he was not in a position to make provision for her proper lodging, maintenance, and clothing. There was no reason why the defendant should not live with the plaintiff, and the plaintiff was in a position to provide for her lodging, maintenance and clothing. The true reason, as the plaintiff believed, why the defendant refused to live with him, was that she was prevented by her mother Jaentibai, and her mother's father, Harrichand Yadowjee, from doing so, lest he should, if she went to live with the plaintiff, assert her right to the property of the deceased father, Janardhan Pandoorang, which the plaintiff contended devolved upon her upon the re-marriage of Jaentibai with Dr. Sakharam Arjoon, and which property was now in the enjoyment of Jaentibai and of her father, who was the executor of the will of the late Janardhan Pandoorang. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the Court would decree an institution or restitution of conjugal rights to the plaintiff by the defendant, Rukhmabai.

The defendant, in her written statement, stated that at the time of her marriage she was only eleven years of age, and had not then arrived at years of discretion. It was also true that the plaintiff visited at the house of Dr. Sakharam Arjoon only for the purpose of medical treatment. The defendant had filed this suit, not because he was really desirous that she should live with him, but at the suggestion of certain evil-minded persons, who had instigated him to do so for their own sinister purposes. The defendant further stated that the unfortunate circumstances referred to in the plaint were, the entire inability of the plaintiff to provide for the proper residence and maintenance of himself and his wife, the defendant; secondly, the state of the plaintiff's health in consequence of his suffering frequently from asthma, and other symptoms of consumption; and thirdly, the character of the persons, under whose protection the plaintiff was living, in the house in which the plaintiff called on the defendant to join him. These were the only true reasons for her refusing to live with the plaintiff. Under the circumstances the defendant prayed that the present suit should be dismissed.

The Judge: The issues in the case were settled?

Mr. Vicajee: Yes, and the plaintiff was examined.

The Judge: We have to hear the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Vicajee: The case was remanded to the lower Court for hearing on the merits. I may mention that your Lordship drew the plaint in the case when at the Bar, and there may be some doubt about your hearing it. I have no objection to your Lordship's hearing the case.

Mr. Inverarity: I have no objection either.

The Judge: The only issue we have to decide is the first—whether the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this suit?

Mr. Vicajee: There is no finding on the other issues. Mr. Justice Pinhey decided the case on the first issue only.

Mr. Vicajee read the evidence of the plaintiff taken at the previous hearing, the correspondence, and other documents, and closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity said that his client never consented to the marriage which was now sought to be enforced. But having regard to the decision of the Appeal Court, the learned counsel did not think that the evidence he had at his disposal would be necessary for the purposes of the suit. He would be able to prove that the defendant never consented to the marriage, which had been practically admitted, that she had never regarded the plaintiff as her husband, and that the plaintiff was unhealthy and a poor man, who was quite unable to maintain the defendant. The first two grounds had been held by the Appeal Court not to form any defence by a Hindoo in a suit of this kind; and he (Mr. Inverarity) did not think he would be justified in asking the Court to hear further evidence on the remaining grounds, inasmuch as they had been practically admitted by the plaintiff in his cross-examination, and by other witnesses examined in the case. He did not propose to call any evidence before his Lordship, but he would content himself with protesting against the decree which the Court would no doubt consider it proper to make. The defendant had determined not to live with the plaintiff as his wife; and the only result would be that she would render herself liable to imprisonment for six months. She certainly would not make any attempt to obviate the consequences; but on the contrary, was ready to bear the consequences. Mr. Inverarity asked the learned counsel on the other side, as a matter of courtesy, to give notice to the defendant before a bailiff was sent to her house. He asked that the plaintiff should pay his client's costs.

Mr. Vicajee observed that his learned friend had surrendered all along the line, and had given up the defence. The learned counsel cited cases on the question of costs, saying that, under the circumstances, the Court had no alternative but to name a particular day for the defendant's return to the house of the plaintiff.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, and made an order that the defendant should within one month from date return to the house of the plaintiff, and certify through her solicitors this fact to the Court. As regarded the question of costs his Lordship said it was hard that a husband should be made to pay the costs for restitution of conjugal rights. If the defendant had expressed her intention of obeying the decree of the Court, he would have made a different order as to costs. Under the circumstances, the Court ordered that the defendant should pay the plaintiff's costs of the original hearing; each party bearing his and her own costs of the appeal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,581,503
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 26th Feb 1887	10,316,800
Balance to be remitted from 27th Feb 1887 to 31st March, 1887	3,114,703

THE FALL OF A HOUSE ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by Dr. Blaney, coroner, at his bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Rutnoo Pandoo and Saroobai, woman, who met with their deaths by being buried and injured by the fall of the back portion of a three-storeyed house, situated at Ghogaree Mohla, on Monday, the 28th ultimo, about noon. The following further evidence was recorded:—Manockjee Sheriarjee Bharucha said: I am head surveyor in the Executive Engineer's office of the Bombay Municipality. I have looked at exhibit A. I received it from a person I do not know. It was the usual application, and I sent it to the inspector of C ward for report. I received a report that it was an ordinary case, and that there was no objection to the work proceeding. I have not been in that locality, nor I have seen the house during the last month and eight days. I saw it on the day it fell. I saw that three storeys of the back of the house fell. The front part did not fall, because it was not resting on the beam that was removed.

Kaikhusru Pestonjee, Superintendent of Roads and Buildings, Bombay Municipality, Northern Division, said: I recognise exhibit B. It is signed by me, I do not know exhibit A. I have not seen it before.

Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, said: I have seen the exhibits A and B now shown me. The duplicates are in my office. From exhibit A I gather that the owner of the house wished to repair the third storey, and to raise it a little. We have no power under the Municipal Acts either to grant or withhold sanction for such alterations and repairs, and the owner was entitled to go on with the work on his own responsibility. No officer of my department was entitled to interfere with him. Exhibit B is a memo. from my office. It tells the owner of the house that no application is required from him for the work he described. It also cautions him against doing certain things, which brings him under section 165 of the Municipal Act. I saw the house in Ghogaree Street yesterday, and from what I saw I am satisfied that the work which was being carried out, was more than what was intended by the application in exhibit A. From the evidence which has now been read to me, I consider the work most unceautiously carried out, and that no experienced person could have attempted to remove the old beam without first storing up the floors dependant on the wall, and storing the wall itself. The Municipal officers have no power over private builders. Any person may carry out the work. No qualification is required under the Act. This is a very dangerous and serious deficiency in the Act. The Municipal officers can only interfere when a house is being pulled down, rebuilt or altered in such a way as to involve the removal or re-erection entirely, or in great part of any of its main walls. They may also interfere when any house is found in a dangerous state. I noticed that some of the scantlings in the new work in the house that fell were much slighter than they should have been. The Municipal officers cannot interfere as to the mode in which the building work is to be carried on, under any circumstances. The proper way to have removed that beam would have been to pull down the wall above it. But doing so would have brought the owner under section 165 of the Acts, for pulling down a main wall.

The coroner then summed up briefly the whole of the evidence adduced to the jurors, who after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the deaths of Rutnoo Pandoo and Saroobai, were caused by suffocation under the *debris* of a house, which fell upon them in consequence of the walls not having been supported by Hoosein, the builder, who was superintending the repairs, and under such circumstances the act of Hoosein was rash and negligent, not amounting to culpable homicide."

The man Hoosein was allowed by the coroner to be held to bail in a sum of Rs. 500 in his own recognizance, and two sureties of Rs. 250 each, to appear at the Fort Police Court to-day to answer the above charge preferred against him before a Magistrate.

CLAIM AGAINST BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Wittoba Ramchunder *versus* E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour in delivering the following judgment said:—The plaintiff in this case seeks to recover from the defendants, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, damages for injuries sustained by his horse. The facts, which are admitted or not disputed, are these—on the forenoon of the 20th of September last, the plaintiff was driving in his brougham to his office through Bazar Gate Street. The road was apparently in good repair, but a portion suddenly subsided under one of the horse's feet, and the horse fell cutting both knees very severely. On subsequent examination it was found that a water pipe, which was about three feet below surface of the road, had become corroded and leaked. The water leaking from the pipe had undermined the ground, but the leak was not visible on the surface of the road, and to all appearance the surface was in good repair. The pressure of the horse's hoof on the road, which had become so undermined, was the cause of its subsidence. Mr. Fern, the Municipal Inspector who examined the road shortly after the accident, describes the depression as a hole about 8 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, in the deepest part with sloping sides. On the evidence I find that the officers of the Municipality could not with the exercise of due and reasonable care have discovered the defective state of the road, and that they were not guilty of negligence. In the absence then of negligence are the Municipality liable for the damage which the plaintiff has sustained? In other words, has the Legislature imposed on the Municipality the absolute duty of keeping the roads in repair at all events and under all circumstances, or does it only require them to exercise due and reasonable care in the performance of that duty? By section 62 of the Municipal Act, the roads and streets form part of the property vested in the Corporation. Section 156 provides that all funds received by the Corporation shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorized by the Act, and by section 137 maintenance of street is one of the purposes so expressly authorised. Under these sections the streets in the City of Bombay have become vested in the Municipal Corporation, and they are authorized to apply the Municipal funds in the repairs of those streets, and if they are guilty of negligence in not keeping the streets in repair or in executing the repairs they would of course be liable in damages, but there is nothing in the language of these sections from which I can gather that the Legislature intended to impose on the Corporation an absolute obligation to guarantee that the streets shall under all events be in good repair. The language of the sections of the Municipal Act, to which I have referred, is not nearly so strong as that of section 72 of the Metropolis Local Management Act 18 and 19 Vic. C. 120. That section enacts that every vestry and district board "shall cause the sewers vested in them be properly cleansed, cleansed and emptied." In an action brought against the Vestry of St. Pancras (Hammond *vs.* The Vestry of St. Pancras, L. Rep. IX. C. P 316) for damage done by a sewer having become choked, and the soil therefrom flowing into the cellar of the plaintiff's house, the jury found that it could not have been known by reasonable care that the sewer was obstructed. On this finding the Court of Exchequer held that the vestry was not liable. As I have already observed the language of that section is much stronger than the Bombay Act, and would at first sight seem to impose a positive duty, but notwithstanding the Court held that it was not intended to render the vestry liable in the absence of negligence. On the authority of that case I must hold that this suit is not maintainable and must be dismissed.

THE POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper delivered judgment in the case which the Municipality brought against Currimjee Allybhoy, a Borah landed proprietor, for having obstructed the servants of the Municipality in laying a sewer pipe on his land. The facts of the case were given by his Worship in the following judgment.

Mr. Crawford represented the Municipality and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Cama, defended the accused.

Mr. Cooper said: The complaints in this case are, firstly, that the accused, on the 13th of September 1886, obstructed a sewer belonging to the Corporation without the consent of the Commissioner, an offence under section 217 of the Municipal Act; secondly, that he, on the 6th of December 1886, obstructed certain officers and servants of the Corporation in the performance of their duties under the Municipal Act, an offence under section 52 of the Act.

The facts of the case are shortly these:—In the year 1883 the Municipality laid down a pipe-sewer in a piece of ground or passage then belonging to one Virbaijee, widow of Dinshaw Jehanghir Buzoy, for the purpose of preventing a nuisance and for draining certain buildings in an adjoining property belonging to one Nubbi Khan. This sewer communicated with one of the main sewers of the Municipality in the Baboola Tank Road. The pipe sewer was about 7 feet from the eastern limit of Virbaijee's property and extended along the passage for about 480 feet. The accused afterwards purchased the property from Virbaijee, and in September last he, after some correspondence with the Municipality, informed them that he intended to remove the pipe-sewer from the passage, as it had been laid by the Municipality without the knowledge or consent of himself or predecessors in title. The accused afterwards removed the pipe-sewer and on the 13th of September last prevented the officers of the Municipality from relaying it. The Municipality took out a summons against the accused and others under section 52 of the Municipal Act for obstructing their servants in the performance of their duties under the Act. That case was disposed of by me on the 2nd of November last. As no evidence was given on behalf of the Municipality proving that the drain was under the provisions of the Municipal Act, or that it was vested in or belonged to them, I acquitted the accused. Afterwards the latter commenced building a chawl on the passage, the foundations of which extended over the place where the pipe-sewer formerly was. On the 2nd December last the Commissioner served a notice on him requiring him to build a new drain. But the accused did not comply with the notice, and on the 6th of December the officers of the Municipality entered the passage for the purpose of relaying the pipe-sewer and were obstructed in doing so by the servants of the accused under the latter's orders. The complainant has now proved that on the 7th of September 1883, the Corporation duly sanctioned the making of a pipe-sewer in the passage which then belonged to Virbaijee; that afterwards two notices were drawn up in the usual course of business on the Municipal office by the officers charged with carrying out the duties in regard to the drainage works. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, stated the work was done under the authority of the Commissioner. The notices have been proved to have been duly despatched and I presume they were duly received by Virbaijee, as her signature to the receipt on one and her initials to the receipt on the other appear in the peon's delivery book. She was summoned to attend and produce them, but this she did not do, and they were admitted. I consider they were such reasonable notices as was required to be given under section 187. The words of that section are very broad. 'The Commissioner shall, with the sanction of the Corporation, cause to be made such main and other sewers as he may judge necessary for the effectual draining of the city and after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf into, through, or under any inclosed or other land whatsoever, doing as little damage as may be and making full compensation for any damage done.' In this case it appears the Commissioner considered it necessary for the purpose of abating a certain nuisance to to make this sewer. From the evidence there appears to have been some difficulty in draining off this nuisance in any other way than by the drain through Virbaijee's land. The nuisance was in the neighborhood of the largest public hospital in this city. I think this section clearly does not apply alone to the drainage of districts in this city. For the effectual drainage of this city must mean all parts of the city; and it is just as necessary, and important to the health of all the inhabitants, that one small nuisance which may breed an epidemic should be removed, as larger works for the same purpose should be made. And the Commissioner was empowered to obtain the sanction of the Corporation, and after giving reasonable notice, to carry the sewer into Virbaijee's land. The section also provides full compensation being made for all damage done in so doing. The sewer so made belonged to the Corporation and it was their property. The accused on the evidence as it now stands was wrong in removing the pipes in September last. In the case which was commenced before me on the 6th of October 1886, and in which I gave judgment on the 2nd of November last, I acquitted the accused and others, without raising any question under sections 403 and 246 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I am of opinion that the accused after the 6th October by continuing the removal of the pipes and not replacing them did obstruct the laying of a sewer belonging to the Corporation without the consent, in writing, of the Commissioner within the meaning of section 217 of the Municipal Act. Being of this opinion I must also decide that the accused in building the foundation of his chawl interrupted and rendered useless a drain, the property of the Corporation and therefore the Commissioner was justified in giving him the notice of the 2nd December last, requiring him under the provisions of section 205 to make a new drain. As the accused neglected to comply with such notice, it was lawful for the Commissioner to cause such drain to be constructed, and his officers did under the provisions of section 225 enter the passage for that purpose and were obstructed by the accused in the performance of their duties in making such a drain. Looking at all the circumstances of the case I think it is to be regretted that in reply to the early letters of the accused's letters. A copy of the resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the making of the sewer and copies of the notices to Virbaijee had not been furnished to them, or they had not been invited to inspect them. I think if either of these steps had been adopted neither of these cases would have been necessary.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20.

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE COSSACKS.

MR. FRANK D. MILLET writes in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*:—"About the middle of autumn we made a reconnaissance in the direction of Rasgrad, to endeavour to discover the strength of the enemy there. Three regiments of Cossacks made up the force, and we marched all day and part of the night before we came in the vicinity of the enemy. On the morning of the second day it was reported that a considerable detachment of Turkish irregulars was encamped a short distance in front of us. We had been moving during the night with as little noise as possible, and had bivouacked in the rain without building a fire, in order to give no notice of our approach to the enemy's pickets. It was only just daybreak when the orders to march were given, and the column proceeded cautiously with a few scouts in advance. In a half-hour or so we who were riding a little ahead of the column could see the characteristic conical Turkish tents assembled in a little valley a short distance beyond. At the same instant our scouts engaged the enemy's pickets, and the column halted. The camp in sight was evidently only a large outpost, and the general immediately gave orders for one regiment to form and charge through the camp. We could see the men of the designated regiment uncover and cross themselves, and in a moment the head of the detachment was rapidly moving past us. Among the officers rode the major, my old friend of the Dobrudscha, who, unknown to me, had been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and transferred to another regiment. As he dashed past he made a gesture of recognition and waved his hand for me to follow. I believe it was more the horse's fault than my own, for certainly I never had a deliberate intention of riding in a charge if I could help it, but before I knew it I was at the major's side. Off we went at a trot, changing our formation to regimental front. Then, in an irregular line much broken by the inequalities of the ground, we swept down the slope at a gallop. There was some firing and a few Cossacks fell, but I doubt if anybody heard a shot. The thunder of the hoofs, the shaking of the grain-bags, the rattling of the cooking utensils, and the resounding whacks of the nagajikas filled the air with a multitude of noises which drowned all other sounds. The exhilaration of the moment was supreme. Horses as well as men felt its unique stimulus, and we rushed through that camp, sweeping it away as the sudden cloud-burst in the Rockies tears out the bed of the arroyo. It was one of those rare moments of life when all sense of individuality is merged in that utterly overwhelming feeling of exaltation, in that intoxication of magnetism, which often possesses large masses of men moved by some grand and simultaneous impulse. It was, perhaps, after all, a very trivial affair from a military point of view, but the sensation I experienced was by no means insignificant or easily forgotten. Part of the Turkish force took to flight in time and escaped; those who remained to defend their camp were sabred, spitted like fowl on the lances, or captured and led back to the main column at the end of a lariat. The *finale* of this little incident was fully as impressive as the charge itself, although in quite another way. After we made camp that night the men of the regiment which had engaged the enemy were drawn up in line with uncovered heads and sang a religious hymn in chorus. How different now were those faces which a few hours before had been distorted with the cruel expressions of hatred of the infidel, or glorified by the excitement of the charge or with the consciousness of victory! Uniforms apart, the men looked like a rank of devout, peaceful farmers, bronzed by the sun in the fields, and begrimed with the dust of agriculture. The hymn rolled forth in quaint, sad cadences, toned to a minor key, like most of the native melodies. Along the ranks a gap purposely left here and there showed where a comrade had stood the day before. Although I could not catch the words they sang, the significance of the hymn could not be mistaken. Many rough hands brushed tearful eyes before the last mournful note died away, and the regiment then dispersed about the camp with a quiet step, as if the least noise were an insult to the memory of the dead. Among the numerous superstitions of the Cossacks there is none stronger than the belief that they will enter heaven in a better state of moral purity, if they are personally clean at the time they are killed. Consequently, before an expected battle, they perform their toilets with scrupulous care, dress themselves in clean garments, and put on the best they have. This superstition is not confined to the Cossacks alone, but is widely prevalent in all branches of the Russian army. Skobeleff, in common with many other officers, professed a similar faith, and did not fail to dress himself for a battle as he would for a *soiree*. The Cossack soldiers, being often composed of men who belong to the same community at home, have a harmony of interest among the members which extends further than the ordinary matters of discipline. Their sick and wounded are generally more sedulously cared for than in other corps, and even in the excitement of active service, they appear to have a reverence for their dead uncommon with soldiers who are accustomed to the daily spectacle of a comrade's death."

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE BOSPHORUS.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD begins a story of Constantinople in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and introduces the following sketch of a former British Ambassador at the Porte:—

"It is the month of June, and the afternoon air is warm and hazy upon the land, though a gentle northerly breeze is on the water, just enough to fill the sails of Lord Mavourneen's little yacht, so that by making many short tacks he may beat up to the mouth of the Black Sea before sunset. But his Excellency, the British Ambassador, is in no hurry; he would go on tacking in his little yacht to all eternity of nautical time with vast satisfaction, rather than be bored and worried, and hurried by the predestinating servants of Allah at the palace of his Majesty the Commander of the Faithful. Even Fate, the universal *Kismet*, procrastinates in Turkey, and Lord Mavourneen's special mission is to out-procrastinate the procrastinator. For the present the little yacht is an important factor in his operation, and as he stands in his rough blue clothes, looking up through his single eye-glass at the bellying canvas, a gentle smile upon his strongly marked face betrays considerable satisfaction. Lord Mavourneen is a very successful man, and his smile and his yacht have been elements of no small importance in his success. They characterise him historically, like the tear which always trembles under the left eyelid of Prince Bismarck, like the grey overcoat of Bonaparte, the black tights and gloomy looks of Hamlet's the Dane, or Richelieu's kitten.

Lord Mavourneen is a man of action, but he can wait. When he came to Constantinople, the Turks thought they could keep him waiting, but they have discovered that they are more generally kept waiting themselves; while his Excellency is up the Bosphorus, beating about in his little yacht near the mouth of the Black Sea. His actions are thought worthy of high praise, but on some occasions his inaction borders on the sublime. Of the men who moved along the Bagrukdero quay many paused and glanced out over the water at the white-sailed yawl, with the single streamer flying from the mast-head; and some smiled as they recognised the ambassadorial yacht, and some looked grave."

LORD RANDOLPH'S RATE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has become a mild terror to the reporters—mild, because the sonorousness of his voice and the general distinctness of his utterance are some set off against the rapidity of his delivery. The other day, in fifteen minutes, he spoke 208 lines of the *Times*, or nineteen-twentieths of a column, three-fourths of a column being about the average spoken by members who are reported in the first person. Lord Randolph's rate of delivery, without allowing for cheers or other interruptions, was at the rate of 140 words a minute, and, as there were some pauses in the fifteen minutes, his lordship when he was speaking, kept up the pace at 150 words a minute or more. This puts an unusual strain on reporters taking notes under conditions not favourable to the hearing of every word with certainty, and gives them individually a disproportionate amount of work to do on leaving the gallery.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 3 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	Rs. 0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do. do.	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt country	0 4 6

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 13 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 9 0
Fowls, Surat, large	1 8 0
Do. middling	1 0 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 11

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

THE commercial record for the past week, although not so full as might be looked for at the commencement of what is generally the busiest part of the year, is far from being devoid of interest. Cotton has been rather less active on the whole than it was during the previous six days; but this has been more noticeable in arrival contracts than in ready transactions, which have been in a fair scale day by day, with a market firm or steady at generally altered rates, until to-day, when a material advance, especially in Broach, was established. The business in forward Cotton, which, from the first, has been principally done between Native dealers, has fallen off considerably during the period under review, neither buyers nor sellers showing any disposition to enter into large engagements. As to European buyers for export, their attitude, shaping itself no doubt on that of their supporters on the other side, is one of waiting the turn of events, rather than taking any decided course as to the future, and their operations are, therefore, confined, for the most part, to supplying present needs. And if this policy commends itself to buyers of Cotton, still more must it do so, in view of surrounding circumstances, to those who deal in the other principle articles of our export trade, and we have to report a continuance of the same inanimate condition of our Wheat and Seed market, which has been so marked of late, not a single contract in any description having been reported for some weeks. But the time for arrivals of the new crop is now near at hand, and if the spring in Europe should pass—as the public opinion which is represented by the course of the Funds now points to its doing—without the breaking out of hostilities on the Continent, we may look for considerable activity towards the close of our season in other articles besides Cotton. The course of Exchange has been downward during the week, and has again shown that even if in other respects all were plain sailing to the merchant, here is an element whose instability may upset all operations, and which must remain an uncertain quantity in all calculations The free buying which lately took place turns out. to have been for China, whence a considerable amount of Silver has been shipped to India, and the cessation of these purchases led to a relapse into dulness. Weakening influences from Calcutta, and, latterly, from home, have depressed rates, and, as we close this evening, our quotations show a fall of 7-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and in three months' sight Credits compared with our rates last Thursday evening. Freights have been steady throughout the week, and several steamers have been chartered, chiefly for Continental Ports, for loading during the present month to May. With so fair a business doing in ready Cotton, it might have been expected that rates for present shipment would have improved; but, when estimating the quantity of Cotton available for shipment, the purchases for local spinning must be taken into account; and these have lately been considerable.

MONEY has not changed materially in position during the week. The Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank had increased, at the close of last week, by over 15½ lakhs; but the greater portion of the increase was due to Government Deposits, while trade requirements had fallen off to a small extent only. The improvement, however, obviated the necessity of any further lightening of the purse strings, and as no enhancement of their rates was made by the Directors at their Board Meeting yesterday, we conclude that the demand for accommodation has not become more pressing; and this is borne out by the state of the outside market which has been a good deal relieved by the late turn over of ready Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—There was a decidedly weaker feeling in the market on its opening after last mail-day, especially as to three months' sight Credits for forward delivery, which were done at 1s. 5 13-16d. for April, and 1s. 5 25-32d. for May contracts. Bank demand opened at 1s. 5 23-32d., but the rate soon declined to 1s. 5 11-16d. The market continued weak until Saturday evening, closing at a decline of another 1-32d. from the morning's quotations, notwithstanding an advance of ¼d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London; but very little business on any line was done. A change in tone was noticeable at the beginning of the present week, and rates were firm on Monday morning at an advance of 1-32d. for ready Bills and 1-16d. for forward contracts; the feeling, however, was not sustained, and though quotations were, generally speaking, unaltered, a quieter feeling again set in. This became more marked next day, and, on news of a sharp decline in Calcutta (where Wire Transfers were quoted 3-32d. lower), rates on this side followed suit, and were weak and declining to the close, with but little Mercantile Paper offering, and little or no enquiry for Bank Bills. Yesterday the feeling was weak all day, accompanied with great uncertainty as to Council allotments, and quotations were nominal to a great extent. This morning Reuter's telegram announced that Bar Silver (which was quoted nominally 46 7-16d.), was down to 46d. per oz., and that the Biddings for Councils had resulted in one lakh of Bills, and 9 lakhs of Wire Transfers having been sold on Calcutta; and Rs. 30,000 of the former, and 6 lakhs of the latter on Bombay, all at the same rate of 1s. 5¾d. per rupee—a drop of 9-32d. from the price at which Government sold Transfers on Calcutta on the 25th ultimo, and 3-16d. and ¼d. less than they accepted at the Biddings a week ago. Our market, in face of this news, opened at 1-16d. to 3-32d. below yesterday's quotations, but the first rates were the lowest, and they recovered partially during the day, the reduced quotations having brought out a good many Bills. We close quiet as undernoted. A feature in the week's business has been the almost entire absence of demand for Bank Paper.

Bank Bills on demand	....1s. 5¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	..... 1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	.....1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	.....1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	.....1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	.....1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	.....1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	.....1s. 5¾d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	.....1s.7½	,,
Do. 6 ,,	.....1s7⅜	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 19th Feb. 1887	20,67,871
Silver received during the week	7,70,566
	28,38,437
New coin paid during the week	7,00,033
	21,38,434
Silver belonging to private individuals	2,0.,795
	23,44,229
Last week	23,23,959

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal during the past week within a range of 7-16 per cent. for Fours. Our closing quotation for this Paper last week was 95 11-16; but a good demand set in, and an advance of 5-16 to 96 was soon established. The market was pretty steady at this price for a couple of days, when a weaker feeling set in, and 1-16 of the advance was lost. It soon rallied again, however, and yesterday the highest point attained during the week was touched at 96½. This morning there was again a very weak feeling, and the rate fell rapidly to 95½, but subsequently recovered 1-16, and closed at 95 15-16, or 5-16 per cent. above our quotation last Thursday evening. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper has not been dealt in to any extent; but the rate, which, at one time was quoted as high as 99¾ to 100 may be called 99¼ nominal, at closing.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole during the period under review, there having been but little enquiry either for investment or speculation. When Mill shares have changed hands, lower rates have, in the majority of cases, been accepted, though in several instances it has been the other way. The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼, and the National Bank Rs. 3 per share. In Press shares the Munmar have advanced Rs. 10; the Mofussil Rs. 7½; and the Prince of Wales Rs. 5; while the Colaba Press have declined Rs. 10; and the Dhollerah P. and G. Rs. 7½. In Mills, the Central India new issue have advanced Rs. 24; the Connaught, City of Bombay, and Queen are Rs. 5 higher; and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 2½ higher. The Dhun Mill shares have receded Rs. 60; the Morarjee Gokaldas Rs. 25; Berar Manufacturing, Hindoostan, and the Khandeish have declined Rs. 15 each; the Oriental are Rs. 12½ lower; the Khatao Mucunjee, New Great Eastern, and the People of India are Rs. 5 lower; the Coorla, Hyderabad Spinning, Indian Manufacturing, and Western India have declined Rs. 10 each; and the Leopold, and Prince of Wales Spinning have receded Rs. 2. In Miscellaneous concerns we have to note an advance of Rs. 80 in Treacher & Co.; of Rs. 15 in Bapty & Co.; in Pearse & Co. Rs. 7; in Bombay Saw Mills, Oriental Life Company, and Port Canning Rs. 5 each, and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining an advance of Rs. 2½. The Bombay-Burmah shares are Rs. 50 lower for the original shares, and Rs. 15 for the second issue. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 20 lower, and the Oriental Loan shares Rs. 3. The above differences have reference to our quotations of a week ago, compared with those current this evening.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has been done during the week, the clearances having aggregated about 3,000 packages. There has been some improvement in demand for *Grey Shirtings* and rates, though generally unchanged are firmer, the decline in Sterling Exchange rendering holders averse to making any concession, or even to accepting previous rates if this could be avoided. Up-country buyers, under present circumstances, seem inclined to operate more freely than before, and have, in fact, taken more from the Bazaar than they did last week. *Grey Madapollams, Printers, T. Cloths, Longcloths, Domestics, Jacconets,* and *Dorias* have been in moderate request, and are unchanged in value. *Grey Mulls* have been in better demand, and have improved half-an-anna in price. In *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed* and *Printed* Goods we have no change to report in position or value. Some 2,500 bales of *Local Goods* have changed hands at about previous rates.

YARNS.—The market for the imported article is quiet, and only a small business has been done, but prices are fairly steady. In *local Spinning* transactions to the extent of some 4,000 bales are reported at current rates.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*. In the former *Brasiers'* and *Sheathing* are 4 annas per cwt. lower; but for the latter the market is quiet at former rates. Few transactions have taken place in *Iron*, which is unchanged in value.

EXPORTS.

COTTON was rather quieter after the departure of last mail than it had been previously; there was, however, a fair amount of business doing in stuff on the spot, at about previous rates. The new week opened with a firm tone, and a considerable business was done in ready Cotton, including Julgaum at Rs. 172 to Rs. 174 per candy; Oomras with staple at Rs. 178 to Rs. 179; and Naggar at Rs. 168 to Rs. 173, according to quality. Fully Good Bengals were done at Rs. 140 to Rs. 141; and Fine at Rs. 150 to 153—at least these were the classes named, but as the ready stock becomes reduced the quality becomes lower, and selection up to the nominal class being impossible rates are reduced. The Mills were free buyers on Monday, and including the purchases on their account the business must have summed up at least 4,000 bales of ready stuff. Broach was in good request, and as high as Rs. 217 to Rs. 218 would have been paid for early selection of Fine; but there were practically no sellers for nearer than April delivery, which could have been contracted for at Rs. 215 to Rs. 216. It is fortunate that the backwardness of this crop was generally known in time to prevent the early sales which sometimes take place. We have not heard of a single contract having been made in this growth for February delivery, so that a "corner" for that month was avoided. It is thought by some that the present month's supplies will not be equal to meet outstanding engagements, and contracts for "Fine," for March delivery, have been cancelled at Rs. 218 per candy; while Native dealers have cancelled contracts amongst themselves for "Good" at Rs. 214 per candy. Natives, however, have been very cautious sellers for earlier than April delivery. There has been a fair demand for Dhollerah, Bhownuggur, and transactions—chiefly between Native dealers, however—have been reported at Rs. 182, Rs. 187, and Rs. 197 for "Good," "Fully Good," and "Fine," respectively, for April delivery. A sale was also made of "Fine" Dhollerah for March-April delivery at Rs. 194 per candy for Bombay pressed Cotton. The market has continued steady, with a fair business doing in all positions, but without material alteration in prices, until to-day. This morning the market opened firm, with a good demand in all positions, especially for Broach, which has been purchased by shippers, for March delivery, at Rs. 216-17 for "Good" "Fine" is nominally Rs. 220-1, but there are no sellers. Ready Cotton has been in good demand at a rupee or so advance, and some 3,000 to 4,000 bales of Oomra descriptions have been taken out of stock.

The Receipts of New Cotton since the season opened have aggregated, as will be seen by the subjoined statement, some 126,000 bales more than for the same time last year; but this has been owing mainly to the heavy supplies of Bengal and some Oomrawattee descriptions, which were received so much earlier than usual, and since the 1st January the increase shown is very much less. New Cotton has latterly been arriving on about the same scale as last year, and against the smaller receipts of Bhownagger—which have reached 13,000 bales, we have to place the absence of any supplies from Broach, though picking is now going on in the latter circle. It is generally believed by Natives who know the districts well that Broach and Dhollerah will not give an outturn of more than 75 per cent. of an average crop, and from the present stand-point it looks as though the high estimates of our crop, formed at the opening of the season, would have to be somewhat reduced. We hear from a generally reliable source, that the Broach crop will not exceed 125,000 bales, and that the ryots are keeping back the unginned Cottons in the hope of securing higher rates. This action, apart from the lateness of the crop, will tend to bring on a strain, more or less severe, and we hear to-day of the failure of a rather large Native speculator in Broach, for the past few seasons.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 157	= 3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 145	= 3 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 135	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 123	= 2 15-16d.
Omra, Fine	do. (G.Staple),	,, 188	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 188	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 180	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 174	= 3 29-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 168	= 3 25-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 162	= 3 21-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 174	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 173	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 167	= 3 25-32d.
Hinguughaut, Good	do.	,, 196	= 4 13-32d.
Broach, Fine,	March-April	,, 219	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 213	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 216	= 4 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 199	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 189	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 184	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	,, 192	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June	,, 176	= 3 31-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date:—

	Season 1886-87. F. P. Bales.	Season 1885-86. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	142,804	125,000
Berar	189,816	150,000
Khandeish	100,037	95,000
Hinguughaut	15,781	15,000
Barsee and Nuggar	30,242	18,000
Dhollera	13,200	6,500
Sind and Persian	5,927	4,500
	510,407	385,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS—This market has been almost without movement during the past week, the only changes having been slight ones, the result of small transactions between Native dealers who, besides retail lots of ready old stuff (of which the stock is now reduced to a very small compass), have been contracting amongst themselves for Delhi Wheat for April-May shipment, though not to a large extent. Linseed is rather weaker in consequence of the dull accounts from home, but the only transaction reported is the cancel of a contract by a European firm for a parcel of new Seed for April delivery. A little new Rape Seed, of the Kathani kind, has arrived, and been taken by Native buyers at current rates. The following may be taken as our quotations this evening, though they are to a great extent nominal in the absence of business. We now quote only the new crop, for April-May delivery:—

Fine Peesy	Rs. 4-7-3	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-6-3	,,
Club Delhi No. 1	,, 4-5-8	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-6	,,
Rape Seed, Brown Cawnpore	,, 4-14-8	,,
Do. Yellow do.	,, 5-4-0	,,
Do. do. Guzerat	,, 5-9-0	,,
Linseed	,, 6-2-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	86,020	119,701	147,686
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,118,820	1,254,092	1,955,987
Linseed—For the week	58,153	97,164	184,493
,, Since 1st Jan.	293,079	437,062	454,333
Rapeseed—For the week	1,169	13,158	2,527
,, Since 1st Jan.	22,826	77,394	35,940
Gingelly Seed—For the week	49,771	45,540	65,701
,, Since 1st Jan.	446,378	471,724	777,229

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	47,029	53,070	33,862
Since 1st January	366,910	339,844	226,506
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	27,794	50,676	29,055
Since 1st January	193,284	194,427	127,848
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,626	1,444	1,883
Since 1st January	5,908	7,795	6,17

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	721½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. rt. Corporation	15,000	$125	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India	27,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	
Albert Press Co., Kurrace	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	725
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1102xd.
Brazil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	300	201	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press	0	135	135	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	117½
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 50	580
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	330
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Meroantile Press	1,600	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	360
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	490
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225
sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	25	50
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	) 10) p.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	) p.	128
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p. c.	156
Do.	735	100	100	Rs. 15	115
Do. New issue	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	500		87	10 2-3p.c.	11
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	100	2-3p.c.	100nl.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	500	100	6 p.c	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.		1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	205
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,675
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	975	Rs. 5	615
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	3½ 100
Dyesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	11
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Indian Guarantee Surotyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 15	7½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	230
Kemp & Co. Ld.	1,000	500	175	Rs. 30	331
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	06
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2)	20	3 p. c.	43
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	001	1,000	Rs. 5	205
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,000	25	25	..	13
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	100	25	75
W M. Mody & Co	000	0	200		195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,80	1,00	[000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	92xd.
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	35
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	625
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22	490
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	800	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	882
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,75	20	20		135
Central India S. & W. Company	3,00	50	5)	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	124
Colabs Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12)	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	50.	Rs. 2.	575
Coorla Mills	1,20	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	605
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	865
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 75	1,010xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,20	50	51	Rs. 2.	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,00	1,00	..	685
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	160
Hindustan Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	755
Hinguncha Mill Co. Ld.	70	5	all	87½ p.c.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	70	1,0	50	Rs. 2	848
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	50	50	1,00	Rs 25	450
Indian Manufg. Co.	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs 7.	1,275
James Greaves Mills	10)	500	1,00	Rs. 25	580
Jaffar Ali Sons, Co.	1,25	50	50	14-5-7	60
Jehangir Hadjee	1,20	50	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandoish	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	870
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	805
Leopold S., Bicaling. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	100	Rs. 5	132
Madras United	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	2,725
Mahalukshmi	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	535
Manockjee Petit's	4,09	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1212½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182
Morarjee Gokuldas	1,50	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,445
National Spinning	600	1,0	1,000	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		265
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	8005
Oriental	5,750	650	650	Rs. 15	51
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	..	60
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Rajpoo	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00	..	1,500
Samoon and Allinace Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,255
Soondercar	600	1,00	1,00	..	640
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 25½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	250	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	435
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	660
Yakmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,0	..	730

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-11
Carolas	,, 202
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 201
Bar Silver, 17½ bottereses	,, 107
Gold Leaf	,, 21-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 21-14
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-14
Pekin Gold Bars	21-8

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DESAI—March 1, at Gandevi, Vajia, the beloved wife of Hurral Bapubhai Desai, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRUCE—February 22, at 14, Poonamallee Road, Madras, the wife of Mr Graham S Bruce, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CONWAY—February 19, at Jeypore, Rajputana, John Conway, P W Inspector, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, and formerly of the R H Artillery, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

THE question whether the Government of India ought to provide scholarships for natives of India who wish to proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service is one about which, as we have seen in current discussions of the issues raised before the Public Service Commission, there is much to be said on both sides. Those who have advocated the idea have certainly done so with small suspicion that there was in it anything offensive to the champions of native claims; while some, at all events, of its opponents have criticised it in the honest belief that it would provide a too easy entrance to a class to whom the State ought to provide no unduly large facilities for entrance into the higher ranks of its service. But supporters and opponents alike have been unprepared for the objection to it which has been raised by the *Hindu Patriot*, that to pay the passage to England of a young Indian gentleman in order to make easier his entrance into the Civil Service, or to make him an allowance while he was prosecuting his studies in England, would constitute "a premium upon apostacy," to quote the heading of a remarkable article in which that idea is developed at length. The high orthodox view of the matter could not be expressed more uncompromisingly than in the article in question, and it would be well if the Public Service Commission, before reporting upon the question submitted to them, would ascertain how far it represents the view of the classes who aspire to places in the Public Service. The *Patriot* regards the proposal as endangering the religious neutrality which it has always been the professed aim of the Government of the Queen-Empress jealously to preserve. It sees a strong tendency towards a breach of this neutrality in the very idea of the thing. "The recent discussion," it says, "regarding Government scholarships for encouraging Indians to go to England, shows a perverse vicious leaning towards such a breach; and the scholarships already established are acts of positive breach of neutrality." For a parallel to it the Calcutta paper can find nothing more appropriate than the conduct of the missionaries in the Sonderbunds, who give rice and clothing to poor fishermen in order to persuade them to become Christians, or in the supposed case of a School Board in England which, while pledged to religious neutrality, offers prizes to children who refrain from kneeling before statues or from kissing crucifixes! The appropriateness of the latter illustration will be most apparent to those who

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RISING IN MOZAMBIQUE.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 2.

Profiting by the absence of the Portuguese forces at Tungi, a general rising of the natives has taken place in the Mozambique territory. The trading stations and houses of British subjects have been destroyed, and the town of Mozambique is now threatened by the insurgents.

The British Consul at Mozambique has summoned H. M. S. Turquoise to render assistance.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

The United States Congress have passed the Retaliatory Fisheries Bill.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, MARCH 2.

Count Kalnoky, in addressing the Austrian Delegations to-day, gave renewed assurances of a peaceful solution of the Bulgarian difficulty, and said that the measures being taken by the Austrian Government were purely defensive.

THE REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

It is reported that the revolt at Silistria has been quelled.

DACOIT ROBBERY NEAR AGRA.

TWENTY-TWO CARTS LOOTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MARCH 3.

An extensive robbery was committed on the Gwalior road, four miles from cantonments, this morning. Twenty-two carts were looted and three thousand rupees carried off. The dacoits, who were provided with firearms, horses, and conveyances, numbered over 100.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYENBENTHA CAMP, FEB. 28.

General Lockhart reports that Min Young is still at large. Min Young's outpost fired on the General and Column near Myenbentha. Several of the dacoits were killed.

YEWUN, FEB. 27.

An escort of Mounted Infantry and 25th B. L. I. with coolies, road making, has been attacked. Our loss was one Private B. L. I., killed, and one wounded.

MYINGYAN, MARCH 1.

Lieutenant Swallow has engaged the dacoits, killing Boh Noa Mai, and capturing Boh Noa Shwe Moung and eight followers. Noa Kwe fled to the jungle.

DETENTION OF CAVALRY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The sailing of the Euphrates is postponed to the 30th instant.

The following Cavalry regiments remain in Burma during the next hot weather :—

The 1st Bombay Lancers, the 1st Madras Lancers, the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, and the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

It is reported from England that there is some prospect of the proposed Jubilee Institute being abandoned. A correspondent informs the *Englishman* that there is good reason to believe that the Queen has resolved to drop the scheme unless it is more strongly supported. "When it is considered that her Majesty has openly expressed her preference for an Imperial Institute as a permanent memorial of her Jubilee, her present decision is a lesson in courtesy and moderation to those who have strenuously opposed her wishes."

LONG DISTANCE MARCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

A party of the Poona Horse, under Captain Young, marched from the Cavalry Lines, Poona, to Malegaon *viâ* Nugger, a distance of 134 miles, in 60 hours 45 minutes. The baggage ponies marched 159 miles in 65 hours, completing the whole distance in 82½ hours.

Another party, under Captain Thomas, marched 136 miles in 41 hours, and the baggage ponies 118 miles in 46 hours. The ponies in both instances carried 150 pounds, besides pack saddles, and neither horses nor ponies, had a single day's previous training.

These marches are the best yet recorded.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3

The following is from the *Government Gazette* :—

Mr. Bliss is granted twenty months' furlough. Mr. Scharlieb to be Second Presidency Magistrate on Rs. 800, and to continue to act as First Magistrate, Mr. Maskell, acting as Second Magistrate.

Colonel Farrington is to officiate as Adjutant General, *vice* Ellis.

Colonel Gunning to officiate as Commissary General in place of Colonel Hawkes, who left for Calcutta in the Chusan to take up the duties of Commissary-General-in-Chief.

The Governor in Council expressed in General Orders the high sense entertained by the Government of that officer's long and valuable services in the Commissariat Department here during thirty-two years.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW BISHOP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

Great preparations are being made by the Roman Catholic community for the approaching reception of the new Bishop. Everything is being arranged for the impress of the spectators on this important occasion. There will be a procession and special service at St. Patrick's, and addresses from the clergy and laity.

HONOUR TO SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, MARCH 3.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Zoroastrian community was held at Mr. Pestonjee Mogol's invitation, Khan Saheb Dinshawji presiding, when it was resolved that a congratulatory letter be addressed to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Modras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70	Nl.
4½ per cent. „	71½	
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛	
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝	
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½	
Bar Silver	46	

THE suit of Dadajee Bhikajee against Rukmabai, his wife, for institution or restitution of conjugal rights, which evoked much public criticism a year and a half ago, was called on for retrial before Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday. The case was originally heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey, who, on the 21st September 1885, passed judgment in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed on the grounds that the lower Court erred in holding that he could not maintain the suit because the marriage between him and the defendant had not been consummated; that the Judge below ought to have held that the marriage was complete according to Hindu law; and that he erred in permitting his judgment to be influenced by considerations of social expediency rather than by the law applicable to the case. In appeal, which was heard a year ago, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Pinhey, ordering the suit to be further heard on the merits. At the retrial yesterday, Mr. Inverarity, for the defendant, without offering any evidence, urged that she never consented to the marriage, which was practically admitted, that she had never regarded the plaintiff as her husband, and that he was an unhealthy and poor man, who was quite unable to maintain the defendant in a decent position. The learned counsel contented himself with protesting against any decree which the Court, in accordance with the decision of the Appeal Court, would no doubt consider it proper to make, remarking that the defendant had determined not to live with the plaintiff as his wife, and that the only result would be that she would render herself liable to imprisonment for six months. She was prepared to bear the consequences. Mr. Justice Farran gave a decree for the plaintiff for restitution of conjugal rights, ordering that the defendant should within a month return to the house of her husband, and certify through her solicitors this fact to the Court.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon H. J. Blanc, formerly Physician in charge of the European General Hospital.

THE REV. A. W. BAYNHAM, M. A., has been appointed to officiate as chaplain of Belgaum, during the absence of the Rev. W. Wingate, who has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. E. HART, Acting Judge, Bombay High Court, has been granted furlough for seven months, from April 1.

THE appointment of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., to act as Commissioner in Sind, in succession to Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.I., who has been granted eight months' furlough prior to retiring, is gazetted. Mr. Erskine leaves Sind on April 12.

THE services of Mr. J. A. Jardine, Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation, Khandesh, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. T. HART-DAVIES, C.S., and Mr. H. Barrett Deputy Conservator of Forests, have been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for four and six months, respectively.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C.S., Assistant Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, has been allowed nine months' furlough from March 25, and Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., privilege leave for two months from March 4.

MISS EDITH PECHEY and Miss Charlotte Ellaby have been appointed First and Second Physicians of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, respectively.

DR. W. K. HATCH, Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH, Political Agent, Bhurtpore, is going on furlough shortly. Major Martelli from Rewah will act for him.

IT is understood that, whatever may be Sir Charles Elliott's future official destiny, he will not return to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN takes a year's furlough shortly.

As at present arranged, Sir Charles Aitchison will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab to Mr. J. B. Lyall, on the 2nd of April, at Delhi, and be sworn a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the same day.

COLONEL WALTER acts for Sir Edward Bradford when the latter leaves the Rajputana Agency, but it is understood that the permanent appointment will not fall vacant till the new Political Secretary actually joins at the India Office, and that no substantive nomination therefore will be made yet.

MR. F. R. HOGG, C.S.I., Director-General of the Post Office, leaves Calcutta about the middle of the month, for Bombay, Sind, Quetta and the frontier adjacent on a tour of inspection; Mr. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, accompanies him as far as Bombay.

IT is understood that no attempt will be made to bring out the report of the Commission in the brief period that now remains before Sir Charles Aitchison leaves on his holiday; the probability being that when the bulk of the Calcutta evidence has been taken the Commission will for the present dissolve, two or three of its members devoting themselves to certain subsidiary investigations.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—"The Members of the Public Service Commission are known to have been more favourably impressed by the evidence tendered at Madras than that recorded in any other part of India. We don't mean that it was particularly conservative; on the contrary, it was liberal and progressive in its tendency. But the majority of the men who gave it seemed to have some definite ideas of the way in which their recommendations would work out, and a very solid appreciation of the extraordinary benefits which the existing state of things had conferred upon this country."

THE damage to the P. and O. steamer Nepaul, which was recently in collision with the Chinese transport Wanniehing in the lower Yangtseze River, has been found to be slight. An action has been instituted against the Nepaul by the Governor of Formosa, to whom the transport belonged, on behalf of himself and the passengers and crew of the vessel and their relatives. Bail to a large amount has been given by the P. and O. Co. to avoid the arrest of the Nepaul.

THE reorganization of the Madras Board of Revenue, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State's despatch of the 7th of October last, is to come into force from the commencement of the next financial year. By the proposed reforms a saving of about Rs. 35,000 a year will be effected.

MR. GEORGE GORDON BENNETT'S steam yacht, the Namouna, has left Calcutta for Rangoon, Singapore, and Batavia, with her owner on board in command. A number of visitors inspected the yacht during her stay in the Hooghly.

A REPORT is current in India that only a part of the Bengal-Bombay Railway, as far as Bilaspur has been floated. It is stated, however, that there is no truth in this report, but that the present arrangement refers to the whole line, from Raipur to Sitarampur.

IT is stated that the report of the Finance Committee is not likely to be made public at present, if even hereafter. Strictly speaking there is no report. As the various sub-committees through which the work was done formulated each result of their inquiries, it was sent up to Government, and these results, gathered, accompanied by a memorandum from the President, Sir Charles Elliott, constitute the only present record of the Committee's labours.

IT is anticipated that the telegraph line will be completed to Bhamo by the end of this month. The men employed in its construction have come upon frequent traces of a former line, the work of the late dynasty, which appears to have been ruined mainly by wild beasts. A corresponding risk has, as far as possible, been avoided in the present case by carrying the wire across the river and through as much open country as may be found.

THE attention of the Government of India was lately called to the fact that the holidays taken by the Judges of the Small Cause Court in Madras amount to 60 days, exclusive of Sundays, while the Judges in Calcutta only enjoy 20 days' rest, and those in Bombay 35 days. It has, however, been pointed out to the Government that the Madras Court is never actually closed during the vacation, as one Judge sits every day for the disposal of business, and the Registrar also disposes of suits up to the value of Rs. 29, while in Calcutta and Bombay the Courts are entirely closed. The Local Government has therefore addressed a circular letter to the mercantile community, the barristers and attorneys, and pleaders practising in the Court, asking whether they would continue the present system rather than have a clear vacation of from 25 to 30 days.

SOME years ago it was considered advisable to build separate jails for European prisoners in healthy stations in Bengal and Madras, with the result that a large European jail was built in Hazaribagh for Bengal, and another at Utacamund for Madras. The jail at Hazaribagh was originally intended to hold 200 prisoners, but it has never as yet been finished according to the original plan, and the number of Europeans confined there never amounted to one hundred. The idea of sending European convicts here has now been abandoned, and the greater part of the jail is used as a reformatory for juvenile prisoners from the adjacent districts. The prison at Utacamund has also proved comparatively useless, and the Madras Government has decided to close it at the end of three months, unless it can be utilized to a greater extent than at present. Before, however, giving the final orders to close it, the Local Government has asked the Government of India to enquire from the other Local Governments whether they would be willing to transfer European prisoners to Utacamund. If a sufficient number of prisoners can thus be obtained to justify the present expenditure, the jail will be kept open, but otherwise it will be abolished.

THE climate of Port Blair must be highly conducive to longevity. It is stated that amongst the convicts released there in honour of the Jubilee were several natives of Hyderabad who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for dacoity nearly a century ago.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY, who will return to India in June or July next, is understood to be the representative of a syndicate of capitalists who propose to construct a steam tramway from the Barsi Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway to the town of Barsi, a distance of some thirty or forty miles. The scheme is of course subject to the approval of the directors of the Nizam's State Railway.

IT may not be generally known that H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipore is the owner of Akbar's own copy of the Persian version of the Mahabharata, which was illustrated by the most famous artists of the Emperor's time. Some of the best of those paintings have been skilfully reproduced by photography on a very large scale by Mr. Griggs, the well-known chromolithographer of London, and have then been carefully transferred to the walls of the Albert Hall at Jeypore, which was opened on the 22nd inst. These mural decorations are of the highest type of Persian art, and it is proposed to represent on adjoining panels similar examples to illustrate all those schools which may be supposed to bear upon the origin and history of Indian art as it now exists.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP, of the Calcutta High Court, in giving evidence before the Public Service Commission, said that the appointments made to the Statutory Service were generally disapproved, because sufficient regard had not been paid to the educational qualifications of those appointed. He would lay more stress on this qualification than on the claims derived from birth: the object should be to unite both. He would not insist on any residence in England, though he would encourage it as much as possible as a means of improving the officers selected. Although he laid great stress on educational qualification, he would not insist on a University degree being obtained, but some guarantee of an education of an almost equivalent standard. He would retain the present system of examination for the Civil Service in England as now conducted, and the same limit of age. In respect to appointments to the Uncovenanted Service he would allow the Judicial Service to remain as at present, but he would introduce a system of competition amongst nominees for the other services.

IT may be remembered that a public auction of tea shares was held in Calcutta in September, 1885, and that the experiment was very successful. The prices obtained were, on the whole, remarkably good, and sellers had an opportunity of testing the demand for shares in the open market, after due publicity had been given to their offers. It is now proposed to hold a similar sale of Joint Stock Companies' shares, on the 6th of April next, and offers from holders will be received up to the 15th of March. The shares are to be sold to the highest bidder, and it is thought that an open competition will have a tendency to raise prices, and to act as a general stimulus to business.

THE Governor of the French Settlements has addressed the Madras Government on the subject of the want of uniformity in the procedure adopted in cases of extradition of criminals between the two Governments. He observes that, whereas in Pondicherry and in the South Arcot District, extradition is regulated by a convention of the 15th August 1872, in other parts of the peninsula—and notably at Karikal, Tanjore, and on the coast of Orissa—the French and British authorities have no definite instructions on the subject, their only guide being Article 9 of the Treaty of the 7th March 1815, acting upon which, it frequently happens that dangerous criminals find refuge, through delay caused by the observance of formalities. His Excellency proposes that the inconvenience and want of uniformity thus experienced should be obviated by the application, to all British possessions comprised in the Madras Presidency, of the Convention of 1872 mentioned above, the same measures being adopted at Karikal, Yanam and wherever else necessary in French territory. The matter is now under consideration.

M. ELISSEIEFF, a young Russian traveller, who has recently been exploring Asia Minor, wrote the following letter on his safe return to Constantinople :—

My end is achieved. I have traversed Asia Minor, from one sea to the other and on January 9 I reached Samsun, on the Black Sea. I will not say at what cost this result has been attained, as I do not care to look backwards. It may suffice to say that on the whole I am satisfied with my journey. A portion of my collections were carried off by the Kizilbashes. Half their booty was recovered, but I lost almost all my clothes. For that there is a remedy. What is worse is that the Turk officers, regarding me as a military spy of the Russian Government, would not allow me to take any observations or to make the smallest attempt at surveying the country. At Tokat I narrowly escaped being thrown into prison, and as far as Sivas I was accompanied by four gendarmes. I have sent in a protest to our Embassy here. I visited the ruin of Troas and Lake Mainos to discover traces of the Russian colonies.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE absentee allowance of a military officer in Civil employ, if drawn in England, is paid at the official rate of exchange for the time being.

THE following officers have been granted leave out of India on medical certificate :—Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, S.C., 20th Bombay Infantry, one year; Captain H. D. M. Minchin, S.C., 1st Bombay Lancers, one year; and Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, S. C., 3rd Bombay Infantry, six months.

LIEUTENANT W. T. VINCENT, 1st West York Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN A. B. MEIN, S. C., 21st Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Brigade-Major on the establishment in succession to Captain C. S. Shepherd, who completed his service on the Staff on the 1st February.

LIEUT. G. A. GOTT, S. C., has been promoted to be Captain on the completion of eleven years' service.

LIEUT. S. M. SCHNEIDER has been appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapore Infantry, in addition to his own duty as Acting Adjutant in succession to Lieut. C. J. Fry.

CAPT. E. F. MARRIOTT, District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, has been allowed examination leave for two months.

MR. F. A. LITTLE, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, has been allowed leave for nine months, from March 25. Mr. A. V. Frere will act during his absence.

MR. H. M. GIBBS, having been allowed twelve month's sick leave, Mr. L. H. Spence has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira district.

NOS. 1 AND 2 BENGAL MOUNTAIN BATTERIES, recently raised for service in Burma, have left Calcutta in the Canning on Monday morning under the command of Captain Triscott and Captain E. A. Smith, respectively. No. 1 goes to Bhamo relieving the Hazara Battery and sending two guns to Wuntho. No. 2 probably goes to Myingyan relieving 7-1 Northern Division. These batteries take over guns, mules and equipment from the batteries in Burma which they are relieving.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At this juncture, when the Government Paper is at such a heavy discount, it is imperatively necessary that no undue cause be given by the Public Debt Office to further depreciate the value of the Paper. The delay caused in recovering the interest due is nothing but tedious and annoying. It is seldom that a holder of a promissory note draws his interest actually due, within a fortnight after the notes are lodged at the Public Debt Office, nay sometimes the period for which the notes are detained exceeds even a fortnight. Surely some means ought to be adopted to remedy this evil.—I am, &c.,

ADUGRO.

Bombay, March 3.

MULE SPINNING *VS.* RING SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fibre," in your issue of the 2nd instant, very adroitly ignores the fact, that my article in your issue of the 28th ult., on mule spinning *vs.* ring spinning, was in condemnation of adopting ring spinning in *India*. Without laying further stress upon this point, surely the sentence—"to demonstrate the utter folly and madness of adopting ring spinning in India,"—should have been clear and distinct enough for any ordinary mind to comprehend, even without requiring to exercise any great amount of intelligence thereon. However, as he quotes several extracts from my work on "Cotton Spinning and Weaving," in which I wrote in favour of ring spinning in England, I may at once state that since the article referred to was written—now some two years ago—my ideas upon the question are considerably modified, and instead of, as formerly, advocating the ring frame for either England or anywhere else, I do not hesitate to condemn it. Some few years ago, the opinion of hundreds of practical and experienced men in England inclined to the belief that, as the class of labour required for mule spinning was so expensive and so very difficult to control, the ring frame might be made to supplant the mule, but further experience has proved most conclusively the unsoundness of this view, which is now generally admitted on almost all independent hands; this is also the case even in America, the home of the Rabbeth ring throstle frame, where some of the former staunchest advocates of ring spinning are now its most determined opponents.

With respect to what is being "done with the ring frame," as "Fibre" puts it, I venture to say that if the average production of the whole of the ring frames in Bombay were taken, the result would show not one fraction over 6 oz. per spindle per day of 20' twist. Now it is well known that there are mules at the present moment, in this town, turning off 6 oz. per spindle per day of 20' twist, when using the same quality of cotton, and the same hank roving as is being used on the ring frame turning off 6¼ ozs. per spindle per day. The ring frame, to compete with the mule in this country, where the latter is producing 6 ozs., must give a production of 9¼ ozs., that is, on the basis of my calculation in your issue of the 28th ultimo, and this extraordinary output, I think all will agree, not even the most thoroughgoing advocate of the ring spinning system would be sanguine enough to anticipate. The remarks of "Fibre" would appear altogether foreign to the real question, therefore, and unless he produces material more to the point, I must be excused for declining to discuss the matter with him. He will, I trust, pardon me in thus dismissing his would-be strictures without further comment.

To proceed, the production of 6¼ ozs. per spindle per day of 20' twist can, I maintain, only be kept up under a severe strain, and under the most favourable conditions, namely, extra attention and great energy on the part of the overlookers, two qualities most difficult to command under this climate; a better quality of cotton, more preparation machinery, carding, &c., and a finer hank roving as against the mule. In fact, the ring frame may well be compared to a spoilt child, whose slightest whim must be gratified, and as requiring the very best of everything at other's expense to compete on anything like equal terms with its rival.

Again, ring frame yarn is harder twisted than mule yarn, and hence will not take either size or dye as easily as the latter, a distinct disadvantage.

There is also the extra expense of the ring travellers, which may be termed a running account, and in passing I may again mention the ring frame bobbin is a ruinously expensive item, and quite sufficient by itself to condemn the ring spinning system.

It is well known amongst practical men that the so-called weft, spin upon the ring frame, is neither more nor less than twist, and it is altogether incomprehensible how any one nowadays could be found with such unpractical notions as to deliberately go and put a ring frame "spool" or bobbin into the shuttle of a loom, and thus quite unnecessarily entailing so much extra driving power in the weaving shed.

Weft yarn can be spun on the mule to any required softness, which cannot be accomplished on the misnamed weft ring frame.

Another minor point is that a mule lop contains about one lea or 120 yards more length than the ring frame bobbin, which gives less labour to the winder.

The above mentioned details in the practical working of the two methods of spinning should not be lost sight of.

The thoughtful and intelligent letter, signed "Mill Shareholder," deserves and is well worthy of notice and consideration at the hands of those interested in the ring frame and of those who advocate ring spinning in India. I may, however, inform him that with respect to my calculation of wages, there are mules running in Bombay where there is 10 per cent. less being paid for labour than in the full average price given in my calculation, whereas the cost of labour for spinning on the ring frame is becoming dearer and dearer. I may also say that if he will again go carefully through my calculations, he will, I think, find that he is quite wrong in saying, when speaking of the cost per spindle, that the weak point in Mr. Walmsley's facts is that there is not this difference in the cost per spindle.—I am, &c.,

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

Bombay, March 3.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THIS company opened its season in Bombay at the Alfred Theatre, on Wednesday night, under the most favourable auspices. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the players were fully deserving of the *encores* they frequently received. What with singing and dancing and caricaturing, the entertainment went merrily along. Mr. Hudson, in his character of a Christy Minstrel and as a singer of comic songs, was a host in himself; and in Mr. Sidney Colville he had an able lieutenant, some of whose humorous impersonations of peculiar people took the house by storm. His appearance in the character of the lonely widow bewailing the death of Mr. Brown, and calling back queer reminiscences of her married life, was only equalled, in its mirth-provoking power, by the representation which immediately followed of Mrs. Brown's only daughter. Miss A. Maven made a charming interlocutrix in the Minstrel troupe, and delighted the audience with some pretty ballads. Miss Blondeck and Miss Reeves also favourably impressed their hearers with their power of vocalization, and their duet, to madoline and guitar accompaniments, was loudly redemanded. Among the series of agreeable surprises provided by Mr. Hudson in his diversified entertainment, we cannot pass over the marvellously rapid drawings and sketches done by Mons. Fleury, whose rapidity of execution did not in any way mar the excellence of the likenesses which he exhibited. The entertainment closed with a sketch entitled "The Arrival of Jumbo," which provoked roars of laughter. We cannot conclude this brief notice of the re-appearance of the company in Bombay without giving a word of praise to Miss May Halgood who presided, throughout the performance, at the piano, and whose selections played upon that instrument were much appreciated by the audience.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G Stead, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr G H Grant	Miss Taylor
Mr T Grant	Mr Kinmond
Mr and Mrs D E Johnstone	Mrs Lyall and child
Mr and Mrs F Larke	Mr Nacrojee Manockjee
Mrs Ackison	Mr Gregory
Mrs de Nicoville	Mr and Mrs Cralk
Mr Halfway	Mr Hamilton
Miss Halfway	Mrs Stevens
Mrs Lawrence	Mr G Paterson
Mr E Taylor	Mr and Mrs Sanderson
Mr J P Thomas	Mr Karpoles
Mr R E S Thomas	Mrs Belcher
Mr and Mrs G A Brumall	Mrs Eardley Wilmot
Mrs Pendlebury and child	

FOR BRINDISI.

Duke and Duchess of Manchester	Mr Cass
Lady Alice Montague	Col A Murray
Col J Lindsay, RE	Col T Manderson, RE
Mr H Bowers	Mr John Thompson
Mr and Mrs Doyley and two children	Mr Sassoon
Mr J A Beith	Mr Gubbay
Mr Henry Lee	Mr W G Rand
Mr S Gawon	Mr J Thomson

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hon Fred Blackwood	Mr H L Irvine
Hon T Blackwood	Mr A Smith
Mr and Mrs W M Grant	Mr Whitney
Mr W Birkmyre	Mr and Miss Whitcomb
Mr and Mrs Wylie and infant	Mr McLaughlin
Mr and Mrs W B Greenchild and infant	Mrs E Yoight
Major and Mrs A W Baird and child	Mr and Mrs D F Hagarth and child
Mr T T Hamilton	Mr and Mrs A M Hays and infant
Major and Mrs McAlpine	Mr B Hammond
Mr and Mrs Weeks	Lieut K W Jaffray,
Major Savi, Mr and Mrs G Yule	Mr and Mrs J G Moore and Col D M Strong
Mrs Yule Smith	Mr J Macfarlane
Col Stern	Mr Edward
	Mr Jas Mackintosh

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Durant	Mr Wild
Mr A Campbell	Mr John Tate
Mr C A Bird	Mr W Longdale

FOR SUEZ.

Mrs Douglas	Mr H Prescott
Mr H P Douglas	Mr E D Martin

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Nepaul, Captain R. J. Alderton, sailing on the 11th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr Warrencroft, Col and Mrs Kinkaid, Hon Mr and Mrs G M Murray, Maj and Mrs H E P Thomas and 2 children, Mrs Pendlebury, 2 children and infant, Mr Burge, Mr Dennis, Mr Crawhall, Mr J Smith, Mr S Waterhouse, Mr and Mrs J Kennedy, Mrs Huntley, Mr and Mrs Woodroffe, Mrs A M Thompson, Mrs East, Rev A Orton, Col Cooke, Mr and Mrs Wicks, Mr Cadge, Mrs Smith and Meridale's infant, Mr H C Fellames Gordon, Mr W A Cairnes, Lt Col Maitland, Capt C A Shepherd and Mr Large.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Barton, Right Rev Bishop Ninde, Miss Ninde, Mr Shubuck, Mr and Mrs Master and Mrs Grenville Walton.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr J Douglas, Mr A M R Renny and Mr A Watson.

FOR VENICE.—Mr G C H Parlby

By the s.s. Assam, Capt J P Hassall, sailing on 18th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Captain Welchman King, Mrs C L Leiwhillis, Mr and Mrs Rupert Clarke, Mr and Mrs Sanderson and Mr A Butler.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr D A Dickson, Mr Morgan, Mr J C Daran Col J G Forbes, Mr Reginald Saunders, Sir C A Elliott, Mr Finch and Mr H W Lyall.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs W Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr J B Duncan.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr W Elliot and Mr Gregory.

By the s.s. Thames, Capt W A Seaton, sailing on 25th March :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Warden, Miss Sellan, Mr B G Scott, Mrs T LeMesurier, Mr W T Wood, Mr and Mrs J Walker, Mr and Mrs H Hill and 2 infants, Hon Mande Lawrence, Mr Goodcliffe, Major Genl and Mrs S Dandridge, Mr Goodcliffe, Mrs Chapman and infant, Mrs an Miss Band, Major Dashwood, Mr C R Markes, Mrs Campbell, Master Campbell, Mr F A Little, Mr Cameron Arrol, Rev and Mrs Gillespie and 3 children, Mrs Keighby and Master Lawrence.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Vernor, Mr J Shephard, Mr and Mrs Berger, Mr St Clair Grant, Hon Mr Justice Cunningham, Mrs Cunningham, child and infant, Mr H C A Conybeare, Genl Carnecy, Col F J Tod, Mr F L Cox, Mr Leap, Rev and Mrs Blackstock, child and infant and Mr Trotter

FOR VENICE.—Lt Col Sannells, Mr and Mrs Berger, Mr St Clair Grant, Hon Mr Justice Cunningham, Mrs Cunningham child and infant and Mr H C A Conybere

By the s. s. Tasmania, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailing on 1st April :—

FOR LONDON.—Col. and Mrs Ostrehan, child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs and Miss McIver, Mr and Mrs Paul Bird, Mr D M'Lintzer, Mr H J Rustamjee and 2 sons, Mr J Coles, Mrs Fuesnau, Mr O Oertil, Mr R H J Rustomjee and Mr B H J Rustomjee.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr O M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Allen and child, Lady Bradford and 2 children, Mr E Gallais, Mr and Mrs Bliss, Capt. B Hamilton, Sir Roland K Wilson, Mr George, Mrs Westland, Mr and Mrs J A Ker, Mr H F Neuberg, Mr E Tennant, Mr W J Cunningham, Mr and Mrs White and Major Cooper.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Pigott, Mr and Mrs Browne, Mr and Mrs Vousel, Mr Bradford Leslie and 2 children, Mrs Stuart and child, Mr A Macdonald, Mr Bochardt, Mrs Lismbelim, Mr H W Lyall, Mr A Butler, Mrs Adams, Mr W Hull, Mr Crawford, Mr T W Grant, Major Cameron, Mr W E Hart and Mrs R H Storn.

By the s. s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart, sailing on 8th April :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs H Johnson and child, Lord and Lady Annesley, Mrs Rutledge, Miss Phillips, H H, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, H H the Maharani of Kuch Behar, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs R Bignell and 5 children, Mr J E Gill, Mr D N Redd, Mr T Carter, Mr F Smith, Major A W H Hornsby, Mr R Sutherland, Mr T L Jenkins, Mr J C Brandon, Mr A H J Reid, Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr W A Hodkinson, Mrs Hooper, Mr and Mrs J Middleton, Mrs Mayne and infant, Mr and Mrs C H Pope an i child, Mrs Yate, Mr Arthur Herbert, Mr Wilson and Mr Burton.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs W F Gibbon and child, Mr G B Arbuthnot, Mr H W Lyall, Mrs Jukes, Col and Mrs Currie Bird, Col Conran and Mr and Mrs Rantenberg.

FOR GIBRALTER.—Mr P Raill.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr M F Kennard and Col. and Mrs Ryves and child.

FOR VENICE.—Col and Mrs Crawford and child, Mr and Mrs W E Cooper and Miss Cooper.

By the s. s. Niam, Captain R. Hasselwood, sailing on the 15th April :—

FOR LONDON.—Col T H Brooke, Mr Playfair, Mr F Ramson, Captain Faber and Mr Ryder.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr T H Dembhurst and Mr S S Dembhurst, Mr T H Thomson, Mr A S Crabbe, Capt Mock, Mr Molladen, Miss Deedes and Mr F G Charles.

By the s.s. Coromandel, Captain I. Reeves, sailing on 22nd April :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs F Thompson, Mr H Cornish, Mrs Chisholm and child, Mr and Mrs Fraser (2), Mrs Watts and 4 children, Mrs Goodwin and Mrs R Harvey.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W C Bayley, Mrs G Adams, Mr J W Chisholm, Mr C W Adling, Capt and Mrs C G Sawyer, Mr H J stokes, Mr C H D Mello, Mr Walton and Mr E R Parsons.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Goldsmid and infant, Master Goldsmid and Miss Harrison.

By the s. s. Surat, Captain W. J. Nantos, sailing on 29th April :—

FOR LONDON.—Col and Mrs Moore and child and Mrs Wilkins.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Col and Mrs R S Reynolds and child, Mr John Jardine and Mr and Mrs G Knox.

FOR BRINDISI.—Hon Mr Justice Parker,

By the s. s. Siam, sailing on the 13th May :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mrs Henry Fraser, Mr E C K Ollivant and Major J Whalley.

By the s. s. Cathay, sailing on the 20th May :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Russon.

By the s. s. Bengal, sailing on the 24th May :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Col A Filgate and Capt Walshe.

THE GAIETY THE[ATRE]

MESSRS. CROFTON AND FERRELL[I] will occupy the boards at the Gaiety [Th]e evening, when "Aladdin" will be produced. company will be assisted by several distinguish[ed] amateurs, a fact which may be expected to lend additional distinction to the performance. In the farcical comedy of the "Private Secretary," which was produced on Tuesday, some of the best acting was done by amateurs, of whose histrionic abilities Bombay play-goers had already had ample proof. It was not difficult, for instance, to recognise, notwithstanding the thin disguise of an assumed name, a lady who has frequently displayed considerable talent and versatility both on the local and the Poona stages in the part of Miss Edith Maraland. On the same occasion an officer of the R. A. played the part of the sporting country squire, while a gentleman who has much to do with the shedding of light on dark corners, sustained the

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 1st instant :—

Karachi.—Weather seasonable. River at Kotri on 25th February, 3 feet 2 inches against 4 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops injured by Mahls insect in Karachi Taluka; rabi harvesting commenced in Tatta Taluka. Fever in seven talukas; one case of small-pox at Karachi. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 29, 30 and 32, and Sujaval 24, 48 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops in blossom. Weather seasonable. Small-pox in six and cattle-disease in five talukas. In Sukkur, wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues in two talukas; rabi cultivation injured by frost in eight talukas. Fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas. River at Kotri on 28th, 3 feet against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Wheat 22, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot. Rabi crops flourishing. Wheat 24, rice 20, jowari 44, and bajri 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of rabi crop continues. Slight fever and small-pox in Sanand Taluka. Wheat 28 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Frost damaged wheat, maize, castor, gram; sugarcane crushing began in Halol. Public health good; in one village of Dohad ten cattle attacked, four died. Bajri 33, wheat 20, and maize 53 pounds.

Kaira.—Reaping of rabi crops progressing. Measles among children and small-pox among cattle in Nadiad Taluka. Bajri 34, wheat 21½ and rice 23½ pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops healthy; reaping of wheat crops continues. Fever in Jambusar Taluka. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops generally good. Fever and small-pox in Bardoli, and fever in Mandvi Taluka. Jowari 39 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Reaping of Rabi crops continues. Fever in four and small-pox in eight talukas. Wheat 27 pounds and bajri 42 1-7 pounds.

Nasik.—Weather increasing in warmth during daytime. Reaping of rabi crops commenced in places. Small-pox has made its appearance in one taluka (Sinnar) and fever in two talukas (Sinnar and Chandr); public health good. Wheat 25 7-8, bajri 36 20-40, and rice 20 33-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 23rd, 24th, and 28th and 1° cool on all other days. Vapour in air in excess of normal on all days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Fever in five and small-pox in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—Slight fever in Pen, Panvel, and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Panvel, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad. Rabi crops fair. Rice second sort 26 pounds, and tur dal second sort 20 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter crops thriving. Slight fever in two, measles in one, and slight cattle-disease in two talukas. General health good. Nagli 19-78, vari 18-27, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Wheat slightly injured by blight in Sirur, Bhimthadi, Haveli and Maval Talukas; reaping of rabi in progress. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli Taluka. Bajri 43 and jowari 59 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 47 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Health fair. Bajri 56 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—Reaping of kharif and rabi crops in progress. Public health good. Jowari 67 1-14 and bajri 55 6-12 pounds.

Satara.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Cattle-disease in three villages in Javli, in one in Wai, and in one in Khanapur; public health very good. Bajri 45-20 and jowari 48-17.

Belgaum.—Rabi crop harvest nearly completed; cotton-picking commenced. Jowari 47 and bajri 53 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in seven talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Kod Taluka. Public health generally good. Rice 25½ and jowari 59½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice second crop and pepper harvest continue. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka. Public health generally good. Weather hot and cloudy. Rice common Karwar and district 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Measles in Rajkot, Porebandar, and Bantva. Wheat 24, bajri 24, and jowari 35 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting warm. Cotton-picking is going on. General health good. Wheat crop collected. Bajri 33, jowari 36, and wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health good; cattle-disease in Kaloi. Bajri 31, wheat 18, and rice 24 pounds.

General Remarks.—Reaping operations in progress in fourteen districts. Scarcity of fodder and of drinking water in parts of Darwar. Fever in parts of eleven, cattle-disease in parts of six, and small-pox in parts of five districts.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Luke Sharp, writing in the *Detroit Free Press* gave the following humourous account of his attempts to get rid of a peculiarly obstinate cold :—I am thoroughly afraid of a cold. If the police could catch a criminal with the ease that I can a cold, this would be a happy world. My physician tells me that sneezing is not a part of the cold, but is an effort of the body to throw off the cold that is then coming on. That may be so, but all I can say is that my sneezing don't throw off worth a cent. It seems just to hammer that particular cold right down on my system, and by way of innocent diversion tries to jerk my head off at the same time. It pounds down the cold so successfully that it takes me the next two weeks to cough it off again. When I entered London the other week, the metropolis, instead of welcoming me as an old acquaintance should, gloomily wrapped herself up in a three days' fog. When London got out of that fog, I had acquired one of the most riotously successful colds that it has ever been my fortune to enjoy. On the street where I live there are twenty-seven drug stores—as the American language has it—or chemist shops, to translate the term into English. "Now," said I to myself, "I'll begin at one end of this street, and I will take every remedy that these twenty-seven drug stores, or chemist shops, offer me. I'll take them one after another day after day, beginning with 'James Brown, chemist,' No. 3, and ending with the little shop of 'Adam Robinson, apothecary,' No. 6,132. I may not live through it, but I'll certainly kill the cold. If I reach No. 6,132 alive, and the cold is still on, I'll take another street." So I went into Brown's. "Have you any sure remedy for a cold ?" "Well, there's nothing better than quinine to break up a cold." "All right, give some." "Have it in pills or dry, sir ?" "Oh, pills, I guess." "Two-grain or four-grain pills, sir ?" "Oh, hang it, I don't know. Don't brother me with details. Just make up the package, tell me how much I should take, and how much is to pay." This rather nettled Brown, for he answered, shortly, "Take four; shilling, please." I took four of the pills that night, and soon began to think I had swallowed a thriving, busy city. The steady hum of street-traffic was in my head. It increased to a continued roar, and the room began to float round and round. I had a fearful semi-conscious demoniac night of it. Next morning I haggardly staggered into Brown's. "Brown," I said, "what in the name of all the prophets was in those pills ?" "Quinine, of course, sir—sulphate of quinine, and the best in the market." "Well, perhaps it was the sulphate; anyhow it's nearly driven me crazy. I have this morning all the disadvantages of being drunk without having had any of the pleasures." "How much did you take, sir ?" "What you told me—four pills." "Now don't—don't tell me you took four pills. I said four grains. There's four grains in each pill. It's a wonder you are alive to tell the tale." "Well, Brown, I wouldn't be just sure that I am alive." "Haven't you any friends in this country to take care of you ? You should go to a hospital, where they would look after you. I can't trust you with any more medicine. Better go to Smith's, just opposite. I would rather you would poison yourself in Smith's hands than mine." I went to Charles Smith's, No. 6—"Prescriptions carefully prepared." "Smith," I began, "have you anything that will cure a cold ? Not an ordinary cold. Not a squatter, you know; but a cold that has bought up the land, and settled down to stay and grow up with the country." "Ever try chlorate of potash, sir ?" "No; I tried Brown last time, and I think he tried to poison me." "I quite believe it, sir. In fact, I've known of some dreadful mistakes across the road, sir; although, of course it's not my place to speak of them, sir." "Quite so. Now, what do you recommend ?" "Well sir, I have a little preparation of my own. Black currants and chlorate of potash mixed into lozenges. Highly recommended by the faculty, sir." "All right; I'll take some." Next day I looked in on Smith and said, "Do you want any recommendation for your cough medicine—something that you could put up with my portrait in the omnibuses, with the words, 'I have tried Smith's lozenges, and would'nt be without them' ?" "Well, sir, I don't advertise much; but I like to hear, of course, that my customers are pleased. It gave you relief, sir ?" "Relief ? Well, I should say so. I never felt so relieved in all my life as when I found the last lozenge was gone." "Ah, quite so sir !" Yes, Smith, I haven't much chemical knowledge, but I am convinced that nature never intended chlorate of potash and black currants to be amalgamated. It is an unnatural union. Still, the cough didn't trouble me." "Well, that's something, sir." "Yes, it is; the lozenges made me so sick, I forgot all about the cough. I would recommend you to change the directions on these troches. Have them made into a poultice; or, at any rate, have the patient apply them externally, or give them to the hired man, or to some deserving charity. Then I went down the street to Edom Simpson, at No. 34, the corner shop. I began —" Simpson, what have you got for a bad cold ?" "I have a little preparation of my own—cough mixture." "How much is that bottle ?" "This size, sir, 1s. 1½d. Perhaps you would rather take a larger size, 2s. 4d. ?" "No: that will do. Why don't you say the even shilling ? Why that penny and a half ?" "Government duty, sir." The bottle held about two ounces. The moment I tasted it I recognised it. It is a very good cough mixture, and can be made by boiling good vinegar and white sugar together until a syrup is formed. It has a mild effect on an ordinary cold, but to a well-developed internal earthquake of a cough like I had, it was as efficient as a tumbler of water thrown on the Chicago fire. The cost of that bottle would be about one-tenth of a cent. I called on Simpson next day. I resolved to change my tactics. I found I was getting myself disliked in the chemical trade of London by running down their wares, so as there were a number of customers in at Simpson's, I said, "Simpson, that little bottle cured my cough." "I'm very glad to hear it, sir." Then, turning to those in the shop, he explained "it's a little mixture of my own. Highly recommended." I then braced myself up against the counter and began to cough. In hearing on me half-an-hour when I get started to get the full enjoyment from that particular spasm. It is no ordinary cough. They've had nothing in London to compare with my cough since the last dynamite explosion. The bottles on the shelves began to dance, and the windows showed signs of being blowed out of their sockets. The customers fled aghast, Simpson was enraged. You can't please a London chemist. "Go up the street to the next shop," he cried; "I don't want this place shaken down." "I can't go up the street, Simpson," I gasped between the paroxysms. "I've been up; I'm working the street the other way. Sorry I can't oblige you. This fit is a judgment on you for that extra iniquity of 1d. on a farthing mixture." I went to the shop of Stanley L. Jones, No. 105. "Have you anything that will stop a cough ?" I asked, giving him a sample of the cough left over from the Simpson's episode. "Oh yes," he said, "I've a little preparation of———" "I know you have. Haven't you anything else ?" "Well," he replied, somewhat taken aback, "I don't know anything better than an old-fashioned mustard plaster." "Thanks. I'll have one made to-night." "Oh, we keep them in stock. Much better than home made. You just soak this in a basin of water and put it on your chest when you go to bed. It will feel a little cold at first, but will soon heat up. Keep it on till you feel relief—till that tightness about your throat is gone." I left in company with the plaster. Twenty hours later I bolted wild-eyed in on Jones. "For mercy's sake, Jones, how much longer am I to keep on this paster ?" "Great heavens !" cried Jones, "you don't mean to tell me you've got that mustard plaster on yet ?" "Why Jones, you told me to keep it on till the cough was relieved. The cough is as bad as ever, but the plaster's worse than the cough. "Oh take it off, take it off. You shouldn't have had it on more than half an hour. You must be cooked." "I guess so, Jones. If my conscience ever troubles me as much as this plaster, I'll drown myself. . . ." Well, there's little use in writing further, I am still wrestling with the cough and the chemists' shops. If I ever find a mixture or a little preparation of their own that does any good, I will gladly make it known to the public.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* gives the following account of the position of the Italians at Massowah:—The recent reports of a disaster to the Italian troops at Massowah have turned the attention of the public to the situation of affairs in the Red Sea. Our own experience in the Soudan will lend an additional interest to events which threaten to involve Italy in trouble similar to that from which we have but lately emerged, and this interest will be further heightened by the amount of responsibility which devolves on England with respect to the actions of Italy in her new colony.

It will, therefore, not be out of place to consider what those responsibilities are, and how they have arisen. In order to understand the relations existing in this matter between England, Italy, Abyssinia, and, in a minor degree, Egypt, it is necessary to refer for a moment to events which immediately preceded the Italian occupation of Massowah.

During the course of the operations which were being carried out in the Eastern Soudan in the early part of 1884, it was recognized that the old enmity between Egypt and Abyssinia should be ended, and that in order to induce King Johannis to come to terms it would be necessary to propose to him a formal delimitation of the frontier between Egypt and Abyssinia, and to make other concessions which it was known that the King was desirous of obtaining. Briefly, negotiations were to tend to the following objects :—

To restore to King Johannes the Bogos country which lies to the north of his own territory.

To grant to him a right of transit through Massowah for all goods, including arms and ammunition, under British protection.

To remove all future difficulties in the matter of supplying to Abyssinia an Aboona, or high priest, from one of the Coptic churches in Egypt.

In return for these concessions the King of Abyssinia, was to facilitate the withdrawal through his territory of certain Egyptian garrisons then interned in the Soudan. And, as a matter of equal benefit to Egypt and Abyssinia, all differences which might in the future arise between them were to be referred to England for settlement.

A prevalent misconception at the time was that the King would receive Massowah, and that he was to relieve the garrisons already occupying it. As this misconception has never been entirely removed from the Public mind, it is as well to state here that it was expressly stipulated at he outset that no concession of coast territory should be made to Abyssinia; nor was it intended that the King should adopt active measures for the relief of the garrisons.

The Egyptian Government being desirous of obtaining the goodwill of England to assist them in bringing negotiations to a successful issue, Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, who was then in the Red Sea, was selected as British Envoy. In company with an Egyptian representative he proceeded into the interior, and succeeded in concluding a treaty based on the lines already referred to. An account of the proceedings of his mission will be found in a Parliamentary Paper—"Egypt No. 1" (1884). Subsequently the Abyssinians not only redeemed their promise of passing the troops of the garrisons of Gallabat and Ghirra through Abyssinia to the coast, but the relief of those places was effected by the active intervention of the King, who also made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to relieve Kassala.

In the meantime, Italy, with the concurrence, at least of England occupied Massowah, having, of course undertaken to fulfil all the British obligations as laid down in the lately executed treaty. It will be no matter of surprise, however that a suspicious race like the Abyssinians soon saw cause of complaint in the occupation by another Power of the port from which they had just begun to expect benefits and privileges under British protection. Other grievances, imaginary or real, but magnified no doubt, also arose. These were embodied in a letter from King Johannis to the Queen, which set forth that the Italians, instead of facilitating transit of goods through Massowah, had obstructed it, and had, further encroached on territory which, if previously regarded as Abyssinian, had at least been allowed by Egypt to remain in dispute and unoccupied. The King's letter also contained reproaches against England for having so soon broken through her part of the treaty and it referred also to the fact of his having carried out his obligations at a considerable sacrifice in lives while fighting against the dervishes. Add to these items a complaint of King that the Italians were in intercourse with his enemies of the Habab tribe, and it will be seen that relations were strained. Such briefly was the state of affairs towards the close of the year 1885.

No doubt the Italian Government saw that its proceeding had, up to this point, hardly been of a nature to promote the interests of its new colony, since that colony would depend almost entirely for its prosperity on the flow of Abyssinian trade. It was therefore decided to despatch an imposing mission to confer with King Johannis, and to conclude a treaty similar to that lately made by the English, but conferring, if possible even greater benefits on Abyssinia.

It so happened that at this time the Queen of England, while replying to the letter already referred to, desired also to convey to the King by means of suitable presents the expression of her appreciation of the good services which he had rendered in relieving and humanely treating the distressed garrisons of Gallabat and Ghirra. It was also decided that the Italians should be induced to carry out the obligations which they had when occupying Massowah taken over from England. Needless to say that this they were most desirous of doing, and it was therefore arranged that an envoy from her Majesty should accompany the Italian mission and endeavour to allay the existing irritation, and explain to the King all matters in which he considered he had cause of complaint; in a word to facilitate the establishment of a good understanding between the King and his Italian neighbours on the coast.

At the expiration of a month after the arrival of the British Envoy at Massowah, and at the moment when the missions were ready to start for the interior, the Italian officers were recalled, and they returned almost immediately to Italy. The English officer then started alone.

At Asmara, which is the first village reached on the Abyssinian plateau, the envoy met Ras Aloula. This chief was very much irritated by the reports which he was continually receiving of aggression on the part of the Italians near the coast. He threatened an attack on the Italian advanced positions, and was with difficulty dissuaded from carrying out his design. Having, as far as was possible, reassured the Ras of the intentions of the Italians, the English officer went on to the King, whom he reached about 20 days later.

The King, though much annoyed at the supposed encroachments of the Italians, was by no means so averse to their occupation of Massowah as was Ras Aloula. King Johannis knows well that he could not hold a seaport if one were given to him, and that he has no desire to possess Massowah he frequently repeats. What he wants is what England promised him in the treaty of 1884—namely, right of transit for goods through Massowah.

At the close of a nine days' visit the British Envoy left the King much pacified and perfectly willing to make friends with the Italians, seeing that such was the desire of the English. So the way was paved for the Italians to establish themselves in good relations with the Abyssinians, and to arrange as to what territory they should occupy. This should have been done during the present winter by sending up a mission to confer with the King, as had been intended at the end of 1885. So great would have been the benefits which both parties would have derived from agreement, that there would have been very little risk of negotiations not being successful, and a trifling concession here and there would have insured success. The difficulties in the way of coming to terms amounted to nothing like those which presented themselves when Sir William Howett undertook a mission on behalf of England and Egypt in 1884. But this precaution was not taken and the inevitable collision resulted. Excited perhaps, by the intrigues of certain of the Arab sheikhs whose territories lie between Abyssinia and the sea, and possibly also by the intrigues of Europeans, Ras Aloula at last determined to put his long-suspended threat into execution.

This he has done by attacking a column of Italian troops on the march between Monkullu and Sahaati, which latter place up till lately had been held only by Bashi-Bazouks. These had occupied some huts there in 1884, and while they continued to occupy them the matter was made the subject of protest from time to time, but no active measures were taken to dislodge them. Eventually the Abyssinians used to look to these Bashi-Bazouks for protection of their caravans, and so their occupation of Sahaati was tolerated. This tacit agreement on the part of the Abyssinians to the occupation of Sahaati did not, however, extend to European troops, and no doubt the recent posting of Italian soldiers at this station was the actual cause of the outbreak.

There is very little doubt that this precipitate action on the part of Ras Aloula has not received the sanction of the King, but there can be no certainty that the King will not be drawn into its effects, whether willingly or otherwise. But the effects may yet be reduced to a minimum by a little act on the part of Italy. If her colony is to be the cause of war between her and Abyssinia, the possession of Massowah will prove very expensive. If, on the other hand, friendly relations can be established, the valuable trade of Abyssinia will render the port a profitable one, but without trade from either Abyssinia or the Soudan. Massowah is certainly not worth the cost of its own support, especially when that support involves the maintenance of a considerable body of troops. For every reason, therefore war should be avoided, and if terms are made with the King, he will, as far as is possible, give satisfaction for the unauthorized steps taken by his Ras, though he can never recompense Italy for the lives of her soldiers. However, it was no more the fault of the Abyssinians that the Italian loss was so heavy than it was the fault of the Arabs that so many Englishmen fell at Tamai. That is the fortune of war and adventure.

The idea of Massowah being in danger, as was rumoured in telegrams from French sources, is, of course, ridiculous. Equally ridiculous is it to believe that Ras Aloula has signed any treaty with the neighbouring rebel tribes. Possibly he may have ended the feud which has for some time existed between the Abyssinians and their dependants, the Hababs. But this is hardly likely, since the Hababs have been the cause of most of the bad blood between Italy and Abyssinia. Ras Aloula was far more likely to regard this tribe as the allies of the Italians, and to direct his attack against them as well.

The Russian Press endeavours to make capital of the heroism of the Cossacks who are said to be in Abyssinia but, as a matter of fact, the King sent away the only two Cossacks, who have lately ventured into his territory, without receiving them. Notwithstanding this, the *Novoe Vremya* very shortly afterwards published a wonderful but absolutely untrue account of the reception of the Cossack Envoys.

There is no doubt that foreign intrigue is carried on, chiefly by the French and Greeks, to the detriment of Italy; but since the Italians will not enter into direct relations with the Abyssinians, the King and his chiefs have no alternative but to give credence to all the malicious lying which is poured into their ears. From the letters from King Johannis and Ras Aloula recently published, it will be seen that the King had not authorized Ras Aloula's action. As for that chief, he has no doubt learnt a lesson, though the cost of the teaching was very expensive to the Italians.

Until Italy takes up the management of her own affairs in Abyssinia, and makes known by her own mouthpiece her motives in occupying Massowah, instead of allowing herself to be accused of aggressive designs by every Greek liquor seller or treacherous Arab, her colony at Massowah will, so far from being profitable to her always remain, as at present a source of expense and annoyance.

TEA-GOWNS.

The writer on the fashions in the *Standard* says :—The fashion of wearing tea-gowns has so increased within the last year or two that one or more of these costumes always finds a place in a stylish modern wardrobe. They are made, too, in a much more elaborate fashion than was formerly the case, when they presented the appearance merely of an improved-upon dressing gown, and were simply put on between the period of changing an afternoon toilette and dressing for dinner. Now it is first French and English modistes turn their attention to the tea-gown, and vie with each other in producing the greatest novelties in this direction. The original intention of usefulness and comparative ease is lost sight of, in many instances the figure being so closely fitted that the gown can be worn for a small dinner-party by the hostess, or at any informal social gathering, as there is no evident looseness in the fit to stamp it as a *negligé*. The Princess robe and the Watteau sacque are by far the prettiest shapes, but recently much-betrimmed jackets and Louis XV. coats, with richly embroidered vests, have been introduced. The materials used vary from costly brocade, plush, and velvet, to simple cashmere and nuns' cloth; rich old lace and beautifully fine embroidery, beaded passementeries and handsome fur being alike used for trimming. As far as economy goes, the tea-gown is quite as expensive as any other style of costume; for when rich brocades are used, the price is very considerable, more particularly if old lace enters into the composition of the creation. One of the prettiest recently noticed was of cream brocade, the design outlined in gold thread. It was opened from throat to feet over a cream-lace petticoat; gold and cream wide satin ribbon loops secured it at the throat, and caught up the brocade on the left side; the collar—a wide band round the throat—was of pearl and gold embroidery, similar bands securing the striped gold and cream gauze sleeves worn beneath the hanging widespened ones of the brocade, which had a lining of gold satin. The folds of this gown fell gracefully behind in demi-trains, which was not the case if a dress train would be, below the waist to which the brocade was closely fitted. Another lovely gown is in palest yellow bengaline, with brown plush neck and wrist bands and collar-shaped revers, the folds of the material fall from the shoulders to the feet, the revers turning back over them, where they are narrowed in to widen out again below the waist. The full front of the gown is of gold-embroidered gauze, as are the full sleeves. A turquoise blue brocade has a flowered silk plastron and front, roses on a very pale rose-pink ground; the ribbons used as trimmings being pink and blue, the collar and ruffles old lace, the stockings pale pink, the shoes blue satin and the fan of flowered silk with blue enamelled sticks. The tea-jackets are convenient. One example is in dovegrey plush the shape that of an Incroyable coat, the black lace edging to which falls over the embroidered silk waistcoat. A black lace skirt is worn with this coat. A creamy white plush jacket loose-fronted and semi-fitting at the back opens over a soft cream silk plastron the waist outline being marked by a golden cord the rope-like ends of which fall on the front of the creamlace skirt. The jacket is edged with a narrow cord of the same colour, and lace ruffles are added at throat and sleeves, which last are cost-shaped. This sort of jacket looks well in any colour.

THE RED SEA PEARL FISHERIES.

Consul Jago has sent to the Foreign Office an interesting report from Jedda on the mother-o'-pearl fisheries in the Red Sea. He says :—

"These fisheries extend the whole length of the Red Sea, from El Wadi on the north to Aden on the south. The principal grounds are in the neighbourhood of Suakim, Massowa, and the Farsan Islands. About three hundred boats are employed; the majority belonging to the Zobeid Bedouins, a tribe of Arabs, inhabiting the coast-line between Jedda and Yambo. About fifty boats belong to Jedda, and two or three to Confida, Cameran, and Lobeiha. They are open undecked boats, of between eight-and-twenty tons burden, carrying a large lateen sail, manned by crews varying between five and twelve men, and each provided with a number of small canoes, which are imported specially from the coast of Malabar, India. There are two fishing seasons during the year, one of four months and one of eight months, during nearly the whole of which the boats keep the sea, the crews living on board, returning to their homes for short periods of two to four weeks. The crews, composed principally of black slaves, are paid by share of the produce of their fishing; the owner of the boat taking one-third, the remaining two-thirds being divided among the former, after deducting the cost of food consumed by them during the voyage, and which consists of dhourra, rice, and fish, with sometimes a little ghee, and dates as a rare luxury. Fatal accidents are said to be unknown, and the men are remarkable for their strength and good health. They dive between the ages of ten and forty, and the practice is said to have no ill-effects. The fishing takes place in the neighbourhood of reefs, the boat anchoring at a certain spot, whence the crew proceed fishing in their canoes in the vicinity. Operations are conducted only in calm weather, when the shell can be discovered by the eye at a depth varying between seven and fifteen fathoms. Of late years, to assist the eye, empty petroleum tins with the ends knocked out and a sheet of glass inserted in one end, have begun to be used. The tin with the glass end below is submerged a little in the sea, and the discovery of the shell thereby facilitated. During the last ten years the find is said to have diminished 10 to 20 per cent. in quantity, owing to dearth of shells, all sizes being taken. The value of the total harvest is estimated at 120,000 to 170,000 dols. annually, the dollar varying in value between 3s. and 3s. 6d. The short season of four months, which used to average been 40,000 and 50,000 dols., this year produced only 25,000 dols. Pearls of the value annually of 4,000 to 5,000 dols. are found; but the estimate is unreliable, as pearls of value are supposed to be secreted and privately disposed of."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain J. Whyte, sailed last evening for Marseilles, with a general cargo and one deck passenger, on board.

The schooner Africana, will sail to-day, under a Nacoda, for Inhambane and Delagoa bay, with a general cargo and 13 passengers on deck.

The s s Caldar, 2,277 tons, Captain J Johnson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and three misses Pocock, first class passengers :—

The s s Newasa, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening, under Captain T P Nailor, from Calcutta, (Feb 14) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Wood and two children, Mr and Miss Inglo and 8 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 3,307 tons, sailed yesterday under Commander Wm. Russell, for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Quanbrough; Miss Jacob, Mrs Sherring Miss Macka, Mrs. and 2 Masters Saunder, an infant and an ayah. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds, Master Hinds and 2 children; Mrs and Miss Corbett; Capt C Martin; and Mr. Robert Buchanon.

The B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W Major, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore—Mrs and Miss Saunders, child, and European nurse and a servant on deck and Mr F Ivaar Masse, and one servant; for Allepy—Mr J P Rodrigues; for Calicut Mr and Mrs J B Burnett, an infant, and a servant on deck; and 12 deck passengers for Coast and Calcutta.

The s s Raffal Rubattino, 3,044 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain G Mercello, from Genoa, whence she cleared on the 11th ultimo. She has brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs C Borgos, Basilis Pint, and Earnest Gall, Mr Butcher and 2 companions, Mr and Mrs Oshen and child, Mr Lyster, Mr and Mrs Bhamgra, Mr Pennington and child, Mr and Mrs Gorbett, Captain W H Ross, Mr G Meyer, Mr Phillips Messrs S C Catenal, O Schiller, N F Bhamgra, and A Sagana; From Port said Messrs T Brenner. T Schumart and E Rosensteen; and 32 deck, from Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shade.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Swell	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khiva	..	....	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind	2100	E. G. Stead	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Cathay	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Cuba	1373	G. W. Hosseeon.	G	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Preston	..	.....	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Friary	..	.....	M	S. Craig & Co.
,, Archimede.	..	.....	N	F. Bozzont & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Nevasa (s)	Nailor	Calcutta, Feb 14
3	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Mercello	Genoa, Feb 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Teddington (s)	Free	Galle
	Calder (s)	Johnson	Marseilles
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar
	Simla (s)	Major	Coast & Calcutta
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool
	Poseidon (s)	Donceich ...	Trieste, &c
	Clan Graham (s)..	Whyte	Marseilles

The schooner Africa, obtained her port clearance last evening for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

The steamer Knight Errant commenced to load yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
27	Adowa s	Allen	Colombo, Feb 19
	Windsor Park....	Bentley	London, Nov 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb 27—Steamers Tibre and Goorkha. Schooner Albyn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Dardanus s	.....	Singapore
Mar.			
1	Argo s	.....	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
28	Chusan s	.....	Calcutta
Mar.			
1	Clive s	.....	Gopalpore

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 1.

Clarke, Capt, Bl, R E, on duty, from Berars.

March 2.

Saunders, Surgn-Major, Bo, Med Staff, on leave, from Poona.

March 3.

Meadows, Dy Surg-Genl, Bo, M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Strong, Col, Bl, A Q M G, on leave, from Simla.

Barr, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Ross, Col, Bo, 26th B I, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—March 3.

Barr, Major, Bo Staff Corps, from furlough, to Sutna.

Hore, Major, Bo, 20th B I, on leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 4, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill, under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 5th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade :—Sections 3, 4, 6, 8, 23, (1 and 5) 25 (1) 30 (2) 32 (2) 33 (1 and 2) 34, 39 and part II. section 19. 20 rounds of blank ammunition per man.

2. The usual monthly regimental committee meeting will be held at head-quarters on Friday, the 4th inst., at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The Indo-Wimbledon Rifle competition will take place at Coorla, on Saturday, the 5th instant.

4. The Ranges are reserved on Wednesday next the 9th instant for E Company's annual class firing, and on the 10th and 11th for B Company.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Cor. s.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd March, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·9
General Directions of Wind	NW, W, NW, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	292

* From midnight to midnight

HIGH COURT.—March 4.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

544—Crawford and B—Nuthoo Lallji vs. Dwarkadass Damodhar and another—Nanu and H.

535—Hore, C and B—Dewji Premji vs. Heerji Khanji and another—Khunderao M.

To speak to minutes of decree.

529—Craigie, L and O—Wasudeo Ramchunderji vs The Chuturbhuj Morarji and others—M M Munshi and Balkrishana and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

545—Ardesir, H and D—Cursumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D.—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. 23,761-84—Toola Goolall and others vs. John Antone and another, The Bombay Tramway Co., third party—Tobin and R.

Appeal.

546—Payne, G and S—Haji Cadurdina Rahimtula vs Haji Adam Siddick—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

433-86—J. H Khan—Bai Nani vs Bhai Jugjeewan Kallianji—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

395-86—Mirza H K—Nawab Mir Syed Alam Khan vs Dawood Mahomed Dhurrumsey—Wadia and G

507-86—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Framji and others vs Dossaji Essaji and other—Pestonji and R.

514-86—Jefferson B and D—Ootumchund Manekchund vs Dewkavahoo and others—Craigie L and O.

517-86—Balkrishna and B—Ruttonji Rustomji Daroowalla vs Ruttonji Curseiji Coachman and another—Thakurdas D and C.

520-86—Janardhan G—Radhabai vs Narrayen Sazba and others—In person.

412-86—Ardesir H and D—Motilal Hurgowandas vs Mahomed Rowji and others—Tyabji and D.

360-86—Craigie L and B—Damodherdas Hemendas and others vs Kewabai and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

To speak to minutes of decree.

419-85—Mansuklal and D—Runchord Hurgowan and another vs Ramji Vulubh and others—R Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

317-85—Mirza H K—Krishna Ruckmaji vs Anundrao Narayen and others—Tyabji and D.

17-86—Jefferson B and D—Gangabai vs Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane E and H.

429-86—Jefferson B and D—Dolutrai Achratlal vs Mohunlal Becherdas—Bicknell and K.

451-86—Macfarlane E and H—Haji Ismail Haji Osman vs Haji Abdoola Haji, &c.

122-86—Little S F and N—Tarachund Luchminarayen vs Runchordas alias Choonilal Mugonlal—Tobin and R.

128-86—Little S F and N—Gomti and others vs Runchordas alias Mugonlal—Tobin and R.

174-74—Mulji B B—Runchordas Goculdas vs Kessowji Jadowji and others—C L and O, and N and H.

432-86—Little S F and N—Cursondas Natha and others vs Sundoo Snutooji—Tobin and R.

453-86—Jamordhan G—Kessowji Damodher vs Jamnabai and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D—Part heard.

330-85—Khunderao M—Bhut Pana Sewji vs Bhut Mungulji Doorgaram and

NOTICES.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 935 teak logs measuring about 2369 Khandis [more or less] will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Forest Depot near Karwar, on TUESDAY, the 15th March 1887.

Terms of sale—cash, or payment to the Accountant General on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the Forest Ranger in charge of the coast depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger in charge coast Timber Depots, Karwar.

L. MacGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Kodkani, Kanara Districts, 24th February, 1887.

NOTICE

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing result is of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; H. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co. and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma' After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

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Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U.S.A.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its Administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorus, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1. 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4 " " 2-12 do.
No. 3. 3½ " " (thin) " 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered
to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000.
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addresses.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addresses
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
In tin. and pound tins, lab thus:—
JAMES EPP & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BRAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIES'S BROWN CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be a permanent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Stre Bloo sbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no also specially valuable to Advertisers in India ding to the great and increasing number of e Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Nati n India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., Weste t they have the privilege of advertising in seeing t language, would find the publication of their own cements at Railway Stations an infallible means of e select he Stations at which they Advertisers ca posted, and may advertise for wish their Placa y be agreed on. The charges any period that n extremely *moderate scale* to have been fixed on a make a liberal use of the encourage Advertisers making announcement new means now offered known to the public.

Placards, according to th taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate c ges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAG tion, *Gazette* Press. Estimates on app.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional sq. are foot annas

Thu a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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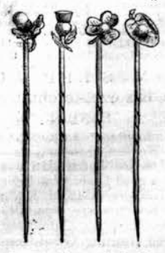
NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND —IRELAND.

A SET OF FOUR GOLD "NATIONAL PLANT" SCARF PINS, REPRESENTING

INDIA ..... by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... „ Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... „ Thistle.
IRELAND ..... „ Shamrock

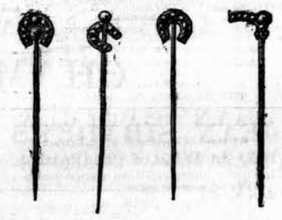


These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress

CASH PRICES.

The Acorn and "Thistle" pins .....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" pins..... „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13] cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN-TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH

A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH, Set with Pearls. Rs. 35 cash.

Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

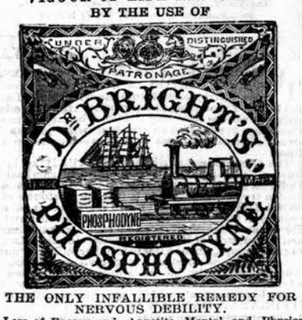
GOLD KEY BROOCH. Set with Pearls. Rs. 40 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH Rs. 27 cash.

Ditto set with Diamonds. Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co; Gillon & Co

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do.	„ 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	„ 55
The same with alarum	„ 65
4½ inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	„ 70
The same with alarum	„ 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	„ 90
The same with lever movement	„ 100
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum Rs. 130 &	„ 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	„ 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	„ 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„ 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„ 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	„ 120
Do. do. extra Finish	„ 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„ 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed.....Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do. Time-piece with seconds hand.	65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial	30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements .....Rs.	to 60

Price List of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)
BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PIANOS

S. ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC
CANTANTE
RESONANTE
BIJOU, &c.
AMERICAN
ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS

S. ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of oil.

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BRAND
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant cod

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
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CALCUTTA SECUNDERABAD
FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'S
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IN METAL CASES.
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ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.
2 Years' Guarantee.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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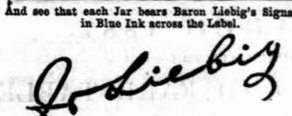

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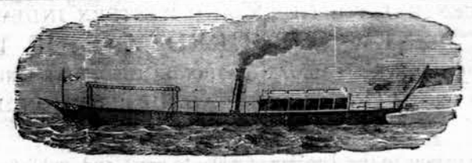

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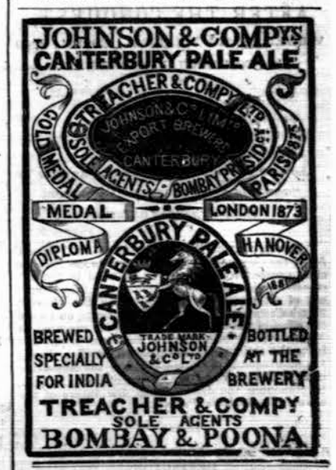

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